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COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD

DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE HORTICULTURE HORSES CATTLE SHEEP SWINE ETC.

OLDEST AGRICULTURAL AND LIVE STOCK JOURNAL IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY

Sixty-Eighth Year.

ST. LOUIS, MO., APRIL 22, 1915.

Volume LXVIII. No. 16.



A Gardener In the Making

WHAT OUR READERS THINK & DO

EARLY ACTIVITIES IN MISSOURI AGRICULTURE.

Editor, Rural World:—I first met Governor Colman in the Rural World office in a little one-story building sometime, possibly, in 1868, and formed his personal acquaintance. The then state entomologist (I cannot recall his name) was in the office and he and the governor were telling some stories about the edibility of the locust, or grasshopper, that was then attracting much attention in the West, and was soon to pay a visit to western Missouri. When the law was passed or at least when the state board of agriculture determined to hold farmers' institutes, I was beginning to think of the dairy business. I got up a petition, and the first farmer's institute was held in Fulton, Mo. A shorthand report was made by R. E. Baily, then of Fulton, and for years a famous strawberry grower; now a resident of Texas.

Governor Colman's specialty was the horse. A gentleman named Kinney, if I remember correctly, who was a St. Charles county dairyman, talked the cow. Harris, of Boone county, president of the board discussed general farming.

Soon after this I determined to devote myself to the dairy business and began looking for a suitable location for a dairy farm which I located a mile south of Fulton and erected suitable buildings.

I have always been a great lover of my country and its flag. About 1878 we held a big Fourth of July celebration in a grove on my farm. Col. E. C. Moon of Columbia, and Congressman Hutton, of Mexico, were the principle speakers. MacaFee, of Columbia, was secretary of the state board of agriculture. He went through my dairy and buildings and invited me to read a paper on dairying before the state board at Columbia at its November meeting. There I met for the first time Dr. Laws, J. W. Sanborn and H. J. Waters. Waters was the only student present in Sanborn's class in agriculture. One of the worst attacks of "buck ague" I ever had was at this time.

Dr. Laws presided at the meeting. The business of the board was first in order. For some reason, the secretary's work did not meet the approval of the chairman, and such a calling down as was given caused cold chills to run over me after the close of business. It happened at the time that I was suffering from a bad attack of "back ague."

I was called to read my paper. I can picture now, in my mind, Dr. Laws rolled up like a porcupine with sharp quills sticking out in every direction. As I read I would steal a look over at the chairman and saw that he was gradually unrolling. When I got through he asked me a number of very pointed questions as to what I was doing in dairying.

After I was through, he came over and shook me warmly by the hand, and said: "I want you to take dinner with me today." At the dinner table I was still so nervous I spilled my coffee, which seems to have been overlooked by the good wife and Dr. Laws, as ever after we were fast friends.

J. W. Sanborn, as director of the experiment station, began the systematic work for soil improvement.

I then and now look upon stable manure as the best possible fertilizer, and the cow as the best manufacturer of fertilizer and the best producer of returns for the labor.—J. L. Erwin, Missouri.

PROSPECT FOR GRAPES.

Editor, Rural World: In spite of two years' drouth and a rather hard winter the grape, where well cared

for, promises a good crop again this season. With us all varieties of the concord family are in perfect condition and most of the so-called tender varieties are promising.

Right here I wish to advise, that because several of our good sorts frequently winter-kill does not signify that tenderness is at fault. Many growers, especially the amateur, are inclined to be over-anxious for fruit in abundance and thereby the vitality of the vine is taxed to such an extent that it must succumb to even a moderately cold winter.

Remember that the pruning shears is the grape's best friend. There are 1,000 vines ruined by insufficient pruning to one that is over pruned. In no other fruit is it more essential to prune closely and carefully than with the generous grape, bearing in mind that the production of seed is the greatest tax on any tree or plant.

Close and proper pruning means, according to the nature of the variety, insurance of good crop of large fruit of fine quality, even ripening and hardiness.

Even such varieties as Goethe, Salem, Guertner, Catawba, by some called tender, will go through a cold winter in good shape if properly pruned and rightly cared for.—Edwin H. Riehl, Illinois.

A READER NEARLY 57 YEARS.

Editor, Rural World:—I am 54 years old past. I cannot give the exact date I first took the paper, but I think it was in August, 1858. I find that as agricultural science has progressed, the Rural World has always been abreast of the times, and has given us the cream of all that was best in agriculture. No farmer can afford to farm without the paper.

I have not farmed for many years, but I always save my papers carefully, and distribute them to the farmers. I have a year's papers on hand now, as I have been confined to the house since early in November, but as soon as the weather gets warm and settled, I hope to get out to some Grange meeting and distribute them.—Robt. Warnick, Sr., Kansas.

ANOTHER OLD TIMER.

Editor, Rural World:—Twenty years or more ago a friend, J. C. Leitzel, living near Altamont, Ill., gave us a copy of the Rural World. A perusal produced a deep interest, and we became a regular reader and contributor. We continued faithful in our correspondence until the last few years, when the disability caused by our army service prevented a continuance only at intervals; yet we have not lost interest in the good old Rural World. While we miss many of the old guard, the new writers are able, interesting and profitable.

We met Governor Colman but once. That was at the reunion during the World's Fair. We then formed a veneration for him that has continued through all the years that has since passed away. That was a happy occasion—one long to be remembered. We met the correspondents as strangers, and parted life-long friends. Many of them have passed to the great beyond; others are suffering the infirmities of age.

A new guard is now holding sway with forceful messages each week, and the Rural World continues the best agricultural publication in the Mississippi Valley. Long may it continue its good work for the farmer and for all classes of the people!—Will H. Freeman-Dyke, Illinois.

[Note.—The Rural World is glad to hear from its old friend, and hopes that he will resume his contributions to its columns.—Editor.]

POOR POLICY TO PURCHASE SECOND-HAND IMPLEMENTS.

Editor, Rural World:—"I won't buy a new one, but will wait until I can pick up one second hand," is an expression often heard when a farmer is in want of an implement to replace a worn-out one. The idea of buying a second-hand tool instead of a new one is generally poor economy—low price is not always the real criterion

of cheapness. It is more than probable that the seller has had the best out of any article offered at a sale.

It also frequently happens that more than one would-be purchaser of an implement attends the sale to pick up a bargain by buying a second-hand, probably a worn-out, article. When this happens the price is usually run up by eager bidders far beyond the real worth of a second-hand article, and the purchaser, when he has got his purchase home and examines it carefully, often finds that, like Dr. Franklin, "he has paid too dear for his whistle."

The wise man takes the pains to critically examine the implement he wants before a sale, and arrives at something like its real value, or the limit price he proposes to bid, and drops out of the bidding when that price is reached. Less wise men then take it up and the desired implement is bought for far more than the purchaser will ever get out of it. It is the man who can withstand the impelling eye of the auctioneer, when the last bid is against him, that can be trusted to buy second-hand implements at the right price.

While on the subject of farm implements, it does not seem to occur to farmers generally that they are purchasers of implements far oftener than they need be. What farmer ever takes the pains to give an implement a coat of paint, or to cover the exposed iron work of a costly tool with a coat of preventative grease when putting it away for the winter? It is much more customary to leave plows, harrows, rollers, etc., in the field where last used, than to place them under a roof, where the wood work could be given a coat of paint, which would preserve it and keep it useful double as long as if no care were taken of it.

A little putty thinned down so as to fill all cracks and crevices will preserve the wood and keep it from shrinking and thereby loosening all the nuts and bolts in it. The rust of iron materially affects all the wood with which it is in contact, consequently, painting the wood work of an implement preserves the whole.

The great loss to the farmers of

this country, by neglecting their implements when out of active use, is perhaps difficult to ascertain, but it certainly amounts to a sum which would impress them if it were tabulated.—H. Mortimer, Illinois.

The pit silo made of a deep horizontal trench in the sand, seems to have a fair outlook. Many are so slanted at one end that a wagon may be backed down into them.

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This Beautiful 26 Piece

OF WM. A. ROGERS' SOLID GERMAN SILVER SET WITH CROWN FANCY KNIVES, of handsome design, full size for family use. Fit to grace any table, carefully packed in an elegant leatherette fancy lined box, fully warranted. A splendid and rich present for any occasion. Best bargain you ever bought. Money promptly refunded if set not as represented.

FREE—A United States Seal Souvenir Spoon, if you order at once.

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Hand-woven, soft, durable, comfortable. Good as the South American Panama, but cooler, lighter, more dressy. Direct from maker to you \$1.50 postpaid. State size and send money order. Money refunded if you are not perfectly satisfied. Very stylish for Ladies this year.

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Trying to quit the tobacco habit unaided is a losing fight against heavy odds, and means a serious shock to your nervous system. So don't try it! Make the tobacco habit quit you. It will quit you if you will just take Tobacco Redeemer according to directions.

It doesn't make a particle of difference whether you've been a user of tobacco for a single month or for 50 years, or how much you use, or in what form you use it. Whether you smoke cigars, cigarettes, pipe, chew plug or fine cut or use snuff Tobacco Redeemer will positively remove all craving for tobacco in any form in from 48 to 72 hours. Your tobacco craving will begin to decrease after the very first dose—there's no long waiting for results. Tobacco Redeemer is absolutely harmless and contains no habit-forming drugs of any kind—the most marvelously quick and thoroughly reliable remedy for the tobacco habit the world has ever known.

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If you're a slave of the tobacco habit and want to find a sure, quick way of quitting "for keeps" you owe it to yourself and to your family to mail the coupon below or send your name and address on a postal and receive our free booklet on the deadly effect of tobacco on the human system, and positive proof that Tobacco Redeemer will quickly free you from the habit.

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COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD

Vol. 68. No. 16.

ST. LOUIS, MO., APRIL 22, 1915.

WEEKLY.

Hawks, Useful and Otherwise

As Birds of Prey, These Birds are of Great Service to the Farmer, if They Do Not Acquire a Taste for Young Chicken—Learn to Identify the Kinds.

By James Newton Baskett, Missouri.

How to Know the Hawks

- (A) Large size; wing from bend to tip more than 10 inches.
- (b) Outer wing quills have part of webs cut away or notched.
- (c) White on rump—March Hawk.
- (cc) No such white spots.
- (d) Reddish brown somewhere.
- (e) So on rump—Red-Tailed Hawk.
- (ee) So on bend of wing—Red-Shouldered Hawk.
- (dd) No reddish anywhere; legs feathered to toes, sides and legs barred—Rough-Legged Hawk.
- (AA) Size small; wing under 10 inches.
- (bb) No wing quills notched.
- (c) Back slaty blue—Pigeon Hawk, (called "Blue Darter" also.)
- (cc) Back not blue, but a dirty blackish tint.
- (d) Tail nearly square; outer feathers nearly as long as any—Sharp Shinned Hawk.
- (dd) Tail well rounded; outer feather half inch shorter than the rest—Cooper's Hawk.

(Buteo) is the same; and in Europe these are the true "buzzards," and what we call buzzards are there called vultures—more properly.

One of these buteos is the broad-winged hawk, which is not a poultry catcher, as a rule. It lives mainly off of reptiles, frogs, mice and insects. All these "buzzards" have a part of the inner margins of the long wing feathers cut away, the better to enable them to soar. This involves an extremely interesting topic related to our present aeroplane success, but it cannot be discussed here.

Rough-Legged Hawk.

At times there comes to our great valleys from the north the rough-legged hawks, which are also of the large "hen-hawk" variety, but have the legs feathered to the toes, indicating their northern origin. They only visit us and do not nest here. They are great mousers and should never be disturbed. There is no red about them, and their lower sides and legs are beautifully barred with dark brown and whitish.

The key to hawks on this page will enable anyone to recognize what sort of hawk he is afflicted with, should he get the bird in the hand.

The Chicks' Worst Enemies.

The last two mentioned in the key are the keen capturers of downy chicks. I regret that as they fly over there are shown no great distinguishing marks. Experience readily identifies them by flight, etc. The reddish mottling on the sharp-shinned hawk is paler and thinner and this bird shows much more white beneath as it passes over.

Since a great government biologist has recently included the night hawk in a paper on hawks, may I not mention the hawk owl, which often visits us in severe winters as especially worthy of protection, for as it flits like a moth over our prairie meadows, many a mouse is about to have his estate in probate.

Everybody must know the little sparrow hawk which should be more appropriately called the "insect hawk."

The Farmers' Opportunity

Outlook Optimistic for Production of Foodstuffs—Situation Opens Way for Great Agricultural Activities.

By J. A. Ried, Pennsylvania.

THE main interests of the farmer in the birds of prey is not wholly in keeping them away from his poultry yard. Where he has meadow or fallow land or where he yet has no silo and leaves his corn long afield, or where there are adjacent to his spring planting of this cereal a harbor of mice, either short or long-tailed, hawks may be of great service in extermination.

There are individualities in hawks as well as in men; and some have bad artificial or acquired habits in place of their natural ones. One member of a species may discover that it is easier to swoop past on exposed chicken yard and pick up a nestling than it is to hunt swamps or forests all day. In this case, the bird should be trapped, poisoned or shot; and because the sharp-shinned hawk, the pigeon hawk, Cooper's hawk, and the red-tailed hawk, or hen-hawk, are really very much given to poultry a ban has wrongly been placed upon all hawks and owls.

Cause Loss and Annoyance.

On general principles all of these mentioned should be destroyed, though they have their defenders. But it is not only the matter of loss, but that of the exasperation which one of these can set up by his cruel swoops. These naturally instigate us to retaliation. Man is himself the greatest of the parasites, yet he has small patience with a fellow craftsman; and since he is in the poultry business, both for pleasure and profit, he declines to have sudden derogatory inroads made into each field. Examinations of the stomachs of all these birds show too many feathers and not sufficient fur for the exercise of charity.

The Hen-Hawk.

I have heard the red-tailed, or hen-hawk, rated as too clumsy to catch birds, yet I have seen him capture a quail in a straight away race and once saw him swoop at a flock of field larks that I had scared up. That he will capture a hen is established, and a farmer friend of mine found one afoot in a bunch of small low scrub oats, chasing a hen awkwardly around. She could outrun and dodge him, but if she had ever broken cover, woe unto her.

This hawk often has a nest near, and is a great provider for its young. I have seen it bringing in young squirrels and heaping them on the nest. Here, however, comes in a second problem, for it is really a question in the forrests, if squirrels do not destroy more birds than hawks do. My own opinion is that they really do, but they in their own bodies furnish more food—though the hawk is by no means to be rejected as a luxury in the way of meat.

Red-Shouldered Hawk.

A hawk close akin to this red-tailed and doubtless often confused with it, is the red-shouldered hawk. While the other is red, (or red-hair color rather) on the root of the tail, as we should say of a quadruped, this latter bird has the same color on the bend or "butt" of the wing. The genus

EUROPE is at war. The war is the most terrible one in all human history. But the war terrible as it is, cannot be stopped by us and the only practical thing for us to do is to take advantage of the opportunities it offers. Peaceful countries have always prospered at the expense of the belligerent ones, and this is our opportunity.

Europe is not raising much food but its people will have to be fed just the same. The farmers of America will have to supply most of the food. Already shiploads of flour are being sent over to Europe and by the time the next harvesting season rolls around wheat and flour will be so scarce that the price will soar beyond that ever obtained in the history of America. The wise farmer will take advantage of the increased price. It will not cost any more to raise wheat this year than it cost in former years, while the indications are that the price obtained will be at least twice that obtained in former years.

Wheat Not Only Crop.

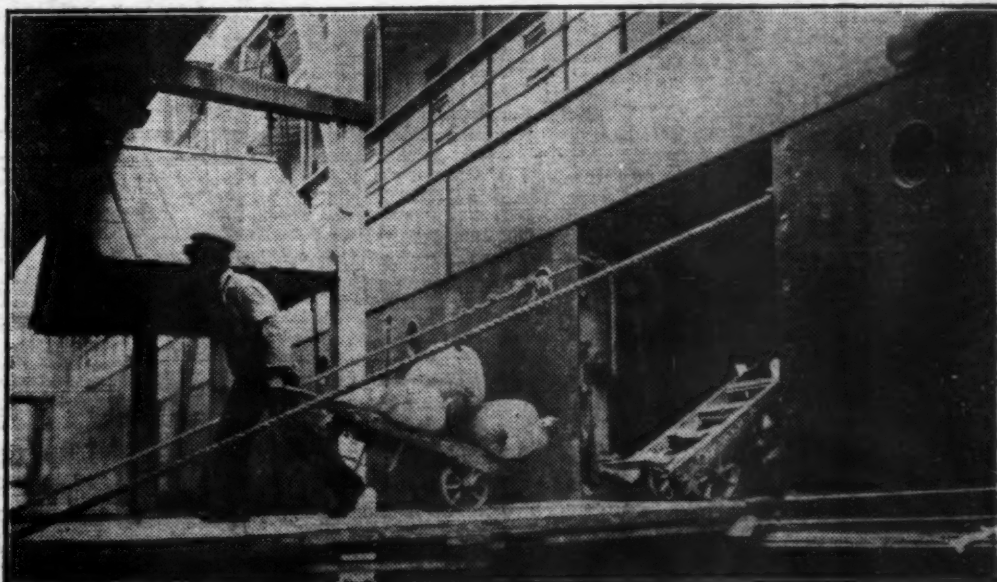
Many farmers who have struggled for years on a mortgaged farm, barely making a living, can pay off their mortgage next fall and have a competence left merely from their wheat crop. But wheat is not the only crop that will soar in price as a result of Europe's foolishness. The Europeans also need other food and they will get it regardless of cost as long as there is any to be had.

But the European war is not the only reason why the price of farm products is going to be higher than ever before in the United States. The price of foodstuffs would probably have been higher than ever before without the European demand. But the foreign demand for our farm products, coupled with the peculiar conditions prevailing in the United States at the present time, make the occasion an opportune one for the American farmer.

Outlook Optimistic.

For years the rural population of America has gradually drifted to the cities. The young country people were attracted by the noise and glamor of our metropolitan centers. The result was inevitable. Many farms were abandoned or carelessly farmed while the demand for farm products steadily increased. Too many of our people turned from agricultural pursuits to manufacturing, with the result that today in almost every other line but farm products the market is glutted. Many people who left the farm to work in mills and factories in our large cities are now without employment and in dire straits. Many city dwellers are now again turning their faces countryward, and the result is that with the high prices that are bound to prevail during the coming year the farmers are assured an abundance of labor at reasonable rates. The out-

(Continued on Page 4)



Although the American Farmers' Opportunity is Right in the Field, it Stretches in Effect Across the Sea, Where Foodstuffs Are the Need of the Hour and of the Year.

Nuggets and Notions

In Agriculture

By "Observer."

WHERE one can afford the outlay and has the large farm to justify it there is economy in the best equipment. The tractor certainly has its place in economics, but it would be poor management for a small farmer to go into debt for one. Nothing is so straining or worrying as debt, and one had better work up to a position than to try to drag it down to him.

The Jersey cow often manifests an unreasonable fear of women. I once had a Jersey cow that injured herself trying to escape from a woman who merely looked into the lot at her.

If there are rough places about the farm that are untillable, plant useful trees there. Nut trees and fence-post trees are especially helpful—even in one's own life time.

Oklahoma has a stave silo built 24 years ago and serviceable yet.

One merit of sudan hay is that all stock relish it. Relish is really a fattening ration.

COST OF SETTING AND MAINTAINING AN ACRE OF HOPS.

When figuring the cost of raising hops there are several items of expense which the grower usually fails to consider at all. Among these items a very important one is the annual charge for starting and maintaining the yard. A yard does not come into bearing until one year from the time it is planted. Hence the total cost of setting the yard and caring for it the first year, divided by the number of years the yard is run, constitutes the annual charge for starting the yard. As a usual thing the yard is gone over each year and hills that have died out are set in. Thus to the annual charge for growing the yard there should be added the value of sets used to replace the missing hills, together with that of the labor of setting them in, in order to arrive at the annual charge for the maintenance of the yard.

The labor operations involved in starting a yard are as follows: The general preparation of the ground as for any other planted crop; marking or staking out the field to determine the location of the hills; cutting and planting the roots; cultivating, hoeing, and fertilizing, similar to that for other planted crops; and drawing the poles on the yard, either in the fall of the first year or the following spring. In addition to the labor there should be a charge for the roots and fertilizer used, the use of the ground, and also an interest charge for the money invested the first year before there is any return from the crop. Inter-tilled crop, such as corn or potatoes, only a portion of the ground is devoted to the hops. This is usually about one-fourth. Hence only

one-fourth the cost of fitting, cultivating, and fertilizing and one-fourth the charge for the use of the land should be charged against the new yard.

Computed after this method, survey figures from 189 acres of hops on fourteen farms in the vicinity of Waterville, Oneida county, New York, show that the average annual cost for setting and maintaining the stand and one acre of hops in that vicinity is \$5.87. The initial cost of setting and caring for one acre of hops the first year is \$34.11. Adding \$1.71, five per cent interest, makes the total cost \$35.82. The average life of a yard in this vicinity was found to be nine years. Hence the annual charge for bringing the acre up to the spring of the second year is \$3.98. The average value of sets used is \$1.62 and the labor of setting them in 27 cents \$3.98, make \$5.87, the total annual per acre. These costs, added to charge to cover the cost of starting and maintaining one acre of hops. With average yields this one charge of merely starting a yard and keeping the hills filled in, usually ignored, amounts to about one cent per pound.

—F. H. Branch.

WISCONSIN MAN TELLS HOW TO PICK MEN.

Whether you are an employer of labor, a hired man, or the manager of an employment bureau, here is something that will interest you—the rules which one Dane county, Wisconsin, farmer follows in selecting hired men. This farmer is a successful dairyman and has found that it pays to eliminate the "boarders" from his table as well as from his stable. Here is his plan:

In selecting a helper he considers whether or not the man is: (1) strong and alert; (2) skillful in a variety of farm tasks; (3) habitually industrious; (4) has a liking for the principal lines of farming; (5) keeps up to schedule; (6) intelligent and faithful; and (7) intends to earn what he gets.

Here are the rules which he follows in the planning of his work:

"Do no rainy day work when it is not raining if there is outdoor work needing attention.

"Do no wet land work when the land is dry if there is dry land work to be done.

"Work which cannot be done when the ground is frozen should take precedence over work which can be done in wintertime.

"In rush seasons keep busy but do nothing today which can be put off until tomorrow.

"In seasons when there is no rush work the reverse is true—put off nothing until tomorrow which can be done today."

FARMER WORSE OFF THAN "HIRED HAND."

Rewards of a farmer are measured in the products his farm furnished him directly rather than in dollars and cents, according to the Department of



WAITING FOR YOU

Yes, waiting for every farmer or farmer's son—any industrious American who is anxious to establish for himself a happy home and prosperity. Canada's hearty invitation this year is more attractive than ever. Wheat is higher but her farm land just as cheap and in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

160 Acre Homesteads are Actually Free to Settlers and Other Land at From \$15 to \$20 per Acre

The people of European countries as well as the American continent must be fed—thus an even greater demand for Canadian Wheat will keep up the price. Any farmer who can buy land at \$15.00 to \$30.00 per acre—get a dollar for wheat and raise 20 to 45 bushels to the acre is bound to make money—that's what you can expect in Western Canada. Wonderful yields also of Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed Farming is fully as profitable an industry as grain raising. The excellent grasses full of nutrition, are the only food required either for beef or dairy purposes. Good schools, markets convenient, climate excellent. Military service is not compulsory in Canada but there is an unusual demand for farm labor to replace the many young men who have volunteered for service in the war.

Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Superintendent Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

GEO. A. COOK,

125 W. 9th St., Kansas City, Mo.

C. J. BROUGHTON,

112 W. Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

Canadian Government Agent.

Agriculture in a statement on the results of an investigation concerning the farmer's income.

The average farmer receives little more money for his year's work than he would be paid if he hired himself out as a farm hand, the investigation shows. In other words, though he is in business for himself, the average farmer gets little or no money reward for his labors and the risk and responsibility he has assumed.

The average value of the chief necessities of life—food, fuel, oil and shelter—used each year by the farm family was \$595.08. Of these necessities estimated in money, the portion contributed directly by the farm was \$421.17, leaving necessities to the value of \$173.91 to be purchased by the farmer.

Of the food consumed 63 per cent was furnished by the farm, which varied considerably in different sections. It was greatest in North Carolina, where farms supplied 82.3 per cent of the food consumed, while the average in New York was only 50.4.

In view of the present economic crisis in the South, the department points out, this fact is regarded as of particular significance, since it demonstrates the extent to which with a proper system of agriculture southern farms could be made self-sustaining.

THE FARMERS' OPPORTUNITY.

(Continued from Page 3.)

look for the American farmer could not be more optimistic.

Prices Will Be High.

During the coming year the American farmers will have the opportunity of a lifetime. It is a typical American opportunity—an opportunity that only American farmers ever enjoy. Every farmer will profit by the opportunity to a certain extent, but the wide-awake farmer will profit the most by it. The high prices that will obtain for farm products will not be of the mushroom variety, however. After the prices have been elevated as they are going to be this year they won't take a sudden drop to their former level again. When the European war has been ended and the Europeans have had time to raise some food for themselves again the European demand for the products of

American farmers will not be so great, but by that time the rapidly increasing industrial centers of the United States will gladly seize upon all the food the farmers can raise, and the decrease in the price will be very slight.

This is our opportunity, and we are going to improve it!



Official Denial

No War Tax on Homestead Land in Canada. The report that a war tax is to be placed on Homestead lands in Western Canada having been given considerable circulation in the States, this is to advise all enquirers that no such tax has been placed, and there is no intention to place a war tax of any nature on such lands.

Ottawa, Can., (Signed) W. D. SCOTT, Mar 15, 1915. Supt. of Immigration.

It Will Pay to Make Hay

GROW SUDAN GRASS

Great for Hay, Seed, Forage, Silage. Never fail crop. Resists drought. Stands rain. Grows wherever sorghum does. Pure seed, \$1 per pound prepaid. Large lots, \$1,000 or over, 10c. Circular free. Address,

ELLAGENE FARM, Aldine, Texas.

SUDAN GRASS SEED

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A. B. CUTTING, Editor.

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A NAME FOR A FARM DRAWS ATTENTION AND BUSINESS.

By means of the telephone the farmer talks to his neighbors, one mile, two miles, or ten miles away, just as easily as the city man talks to his neighbor over the back yard fence. By means of his automobile and good roads, the farmer with his family visits his neighbor, one mile, two miles, or ten miles away, just as easily as the city man with his family, visits his neighbor one, two, or ten blocks away. The farmer and his family attend church one, two, or ten miles away, just as easily as the city man and his family attend church, one block, two blocks, or ten blocks away. Better schools are in line for the country, the rural free delivery has become a reality, and just now a movement is on for better marketing facilities.

A little improvement along with all these, and an inexpensive improvement, but at the same time an improvement very much worth while, would be the naming of our country homes. "What's in a name?" There is much in names. They would be sources of pride to the farm owners. They would be convenient to the postmen of the rural routes. They would attract the attention of the passers-by. (How much the business man of the city pays the newspaper just to get our attention!) They would be of financial value, when farm products, apples, vegetables, etc., that are first class, leave the farm under the farm name. What an excellent basis for further business, especially if an inferior article never goes out under the farm name! Beautiful and appropriate names would tend to make the owners have their farms look the part.

Several states have laws that permit the registration of farm names, thus protecting against duplication.

Have you a name for your farm home? If not, what do you think of the plan? What would be an appropriate name for your farm home? If you have not a name for your farm, think of one that would be appropriate, adopt it and let the people know what it is.

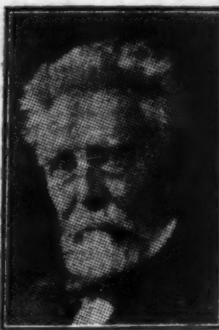
SCARCITY OF BINDER TWINE.

In normal years about 200,000,000 pounds of binder twine are required for harvesting the grain and flax crops. From two-thirds to three-fourths of this is made from henequin sisal fiber, practically all of which is produced in Mexico and exported from the port Progreso. This year the demand for twine is certain to be greater than ever.

The disturbances in Mexico have already caused an appreciable shortage in the stock of fiber now in this country. In commenting upon the situation, the secretary of agriculture said

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that the situation was vastly more serious than it was in 1912 when a threatened shortage of twine resulted in a rise in price from seven to 12 cents a pound. Then, it was a matter of price; if Progresso were to be closed this year, it would be a matter of actual scarcity which would result in a waste of a great part of the grain crops.

MACHINERY EQUIPMENT ON SOUTHERN FARMS.

There is an economic reason back of the poor machinery equipment of southern farms. Cotton is the major crop of the South, and the bulk of this crop is raised by negro croppers. The limit of cotton production by any one cropper is the amount that he and his family can harvest. Under the scale of cotton prices which has existed for the past decade the landlord makes the greatest profit when the largest per cent of his land is put in cotton. The one-horse negro tenant can with this horse produce all the cotton that he and his family can harvest and at the same time sufficient feed for his horse. This usually amounts to about 15 acres of cotton and five or six of corn.

If this negro cropper were equipped with modern tillage implements he would still not be able to grow more cotton than he did before. He could, however, vastly increase his

acreage of corn, growing six or eight times as large an acreage as he now grows.

This arrangement, with cotton prices high, would be immensely more profitable to the negro cropper but would be immensely less profitable to the landlord. Under such a scheme, instead of putting 75 per cent of the land to cotton this crop would occupy only about 30 per cent of the cropper's acreage, and the landlord would suffer financial loss in proportion to the relative value of the crops—corn and cotton. With 75-cent corn and 12-cent cotton the loss to the landlord would be considerable. He has not, therefore, encouraged the use of such machinery among the tenants. The landlord's problem is to encourage intensive rather than extensive agriculture.

If, however, cotton prices continue low this disparagement between acre value of corn and cotton may cease to exist or even start to operate on the side of corn, a crop which in the South particularly requires no concentration of labor at any period, thus making for extensive rather than intensive agriculture for the region. On account of the longer planting period and the very mild fall and winter season in that section, which allows a longer harvesting period, the acreage of corn which can be handled by one man in the South should be vastly greater than such acreage

in the North, provided the topographic conditions are comparable.

Fundamentally, however, in attempting to make this readjustment there are two important considerations over and above the mere purchase and operation of more extensive machinery equipment. These are (1) the readjustment of field areas, throwing together larger bodies of land, and (2) installing a surface drainage system along the line of the Mangum terrace in lieu of the old open ditches and small Georgia terrace, both of which require contour cultivation.

YOUNG SOUTHERN FARMERS.

It is interesting to note the rather phenomenal crop yields occasionally reported authenticated. It seems that a southern chap, Carl Graves, of Soso, Mississippi, has beaten the boys of the other states in the growing of corn. Young Graves secured 202 bushels to the acre at a cost of only 14½ cents per bushel. This may mean 202 bushels of corn grown on one acre at a total cost of \$29.29 or it may mean that corn was produced on a small area at the rate of 202 bushels per acre. Let us be charitable and assume that the former is the case and doff our hats to the boy from Mississippi.

A girl, Hester Sartain, of Walker, Alabama, has made an enviable record in growing tomatoes. This lassie produced 7,037 pounds of tomatoes on one-tenth acre. She canned 1,630 pounds and made a net profit of \$146.20 from her one-tenth acre tomato patch. Let us doff our hats also to the Alabama girl!

BEAUTIFY FAIR GROUNDS.

Snuggled down among the hills of southeastern Ohio are 35 acres which comprise the grounds of the Summerfield Fair, an independent farmers' fair conducted wholly for educational purposes. These fair grounds already contain several thousand deciduous trees that afford ample shade for large crowds that gather together annually to exchange opinions regarding farm operations and to exhibit their farm produce.

The board of control of the fair decided, however, that the grounds could be made more beautiful, attractive, educational, and therefore more useful, by a greater number and variety of trees. They, therefore, secured from the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, and under the directions of an expert forester, planter 1,400 trees of 10 different varieties of evergreens. The work required to plant these trees was donated by the laborers, a number of whom were high school children.

The example set by the Summerfield Fair might well be followed by others everywhere. Beautiful grounds are a potent factor in drawing the public. It pays any exhibition to plant trees, shrubs and flowers.

40 Years Ago 20 Years Ago

In Colman's Rural World.

(Issue of April 24, 1875.)

The tea plant seems to be perfectly hardy and to do very well in South Alabama and southern Mississippi.

Missouri has 2,017 granges. The largest one is Darksville, 694, Randolph county; it has 179 members.

Cultivate singing in your family. Begin when the child is not yet three years old. The songs and hymns your childhood sang, bring them all back to your memory, and teach them to your little ones.

A fatal disease has broken out among sheep in Newton county, Missouri. The sheep are taken with a swelling under the jaw, and stagger as they walk about. . . . They refuse to eat or drink anything, and die within 24 hours.

(Issue of April 25, 1895.)

Miss Frances Willard is a brave person to write a book about "How I Learned to Ride the Bicycle," with instantaneous photographs of herself taken during the process.

Farmers around Austin, Texas, report corn dying from drouth and the oat crop ruined. Not since 1883 has there been such a dry season. Much of the fruit is dropping from the trees.

What matters it if the oil wells do all run dry? We won't have to use tallow candles. By that time the gas works everywhere will be making the new acetylene gas, which costs 25 cents a thousand feet, and gives a light 12½ times as brilliant as the ordinary gas.

Landscape Gardening

Producing Turf With Seeds and Sod—Best Grasses to Use—Eighth Article of Series.

By The Editor.

THERE are two methods of producing turf on a lawn; viz., sodding and seeding. For immediate results on small lawns, the former method may be employed. Sodds are used also for making the borders of walks and drives and of flower beds. Their use is almost imperative for terracing and for covering steep banks. Where the latter are apt to be gullied by rains, they may be strengthened by a low stone fence at the bottom which will prevent slipping.

Sodding may be done at any time during the growing season, providing that the plot to be turfed is convenient to a constant water supply. Spring-time is best where plenty of water is not available. Secure sods from an old pasture or from a road side where the growth is as free from weeds as possible. Use a spade and cut the sods in strips of about twelve or fifteen inches in width. With the spade or a sod knife shave off these strips to a depth of about two inches and roll them up. Transport them to the place to be sodded. The method of laying sods will be mentioned when we discuss the question of repairing lawns, another operation for which sods are useful.

Seeding Lawns.

Where haste is not necessary on small lawns and where the area is large, seeding is the best method. By this means one can have the kinds of grass that will do best in the particular circumstances. Grass seed may be sown either in fall or in spring. In mid-summer there is not sufficient moisture for best results. In a previous article it was stated that the ground for lawns is best graded in the fall to allow for settling. When this is done, probably, on account of the settling, it will be necessary to do some extra grading in the spring. When the grading is completed, level the surface and make as fine a seed bed as possible. Sow the seed in freshly disturbed soil. To prevent scattering by the wind, sow early in the morning or on a still day. Sow liberally and evenly. For an even distribution it is advisable to divide the quantity of seed and to sow both ways of the plot.

Different quantities and kinds of grass seeds are recommended and used. When blue grass or kindred seeds are used, it should be applied at the rate of about four bushels to the acre. Do not sow oats or other grain for the purpose of shading the grass. Oats rob the grass of plant food and moisture. After sowing cover the seed with a rake or by means of a piece of brush. The soil should then be rolled. It is important to firm the soil, particularly in a dry season or where the soil itself is naturally dry, so as to raise moisture from lower depths to the roots.

The kind of grass seed to use depends chiefly upon the character of the soil and upon the location of the plot. It is almost safe to say that the grasses that make the best pastures in any particular locality will make the best lawns there. It may be observed that pastures are made up of many species that produce feed for stock throughout the season, one or more species in spring, others in summer when it is dry, and still others in fall.

Kentucky blue grass is the mainstay for lawns. It grows strongly, is hardy and will endure drought and shade on both sandy and clay soils. Red top and Rhode Island bent, strong growing, hardy and early germinating, are also good grass seeds for lawns. They spread by means of creeping root stalks. They are adapted for use on low ground but are seldom satisfactory when sown alone. In all lawn grass mixtures there should be a little white Dutch clover seed. This grows close to the ground and fills the spaces between the other grasses. For lands that cannot well be drained,

Canadian blue joint may be used. There are other species of grass seed that are valuable for certain places and purposes but the foregoing are usually sufficient.

Grass seeds for lawns should be sown in a mixture. The proportions of each will depend upon local conditions. If the locality and soil are dry use proportionately more white clover than the others that may be chosen. A good general mixture for lawns is Kentucky blue grass, two parts; red top, two parts, and white clover, one part, by weight. On small plots sow this at the rate of about one quart to the square rod.

Many seedsmen offer for sale lawn mixtures. Usually these may be depended upon to give good results and they save time and bother. It is best, however, to buy the separate species and mix them at home. Buy the seed from reliable seedsmen. As grass seed often is apt to contain weed seeds, the best quality should be purchased as it will be the cheapest even at a high price.

One of the most annoying features about lawns is the difficulty of getting the grass to grow in shady places. Where the shade is dense about the only thing to do is to remove the shade and this is not always desirable. Where the shade is not too dense, it is possible to produce a turf but it cannot be done in a hurry. It will have to be built up gradually and it may take three or four years to establish satisfactorily. The place will have to be fed continuously by means of top-dressings, re-seeded every spring and seeded in all bare spots that occur at any time of the growing period. Probably the best grass mixture for a shaded place is composed of Kentucky blue grass, four parts; wood meadow grass, four parts; various leafed fescue, one part, and crested dog's tail, one part, by weight. The more shaded the place is the more necessary it is to have it underdrained.

Repairing Lawns.

No matter how well cared for, dead patches and bare spots will appear in the lawn. They may be the result of accident, of tramping in beaten paths, of damage by footwear under hammocks and near settees, or they may be the result of lack of attention and care in the management of the turf. The time to repair such spots is in the spring. When worn completely bare and if the areas are not too large, the repairing is best done by the use of sods. Cut a square area about the injured patch and remove the old sod and surface soil from within this square to the depth of a sod. Roughen the surface of the soil with a rake. Lay the sod in strips closely together. Pound firmly with the back of a spade, water immediately and continue to water until the new sod has made a union with the earth beneath. When not necessary or desirable to use sod, clean and loosen the soil with the rake and sow seed. Use stakes and wire or cord to keep off trespassers. It is a good plan in the spring to rake the whole lawn clean to the roots of the grass with a strong iron rake to remove the film of decayed leaves and grass which is better removed.

The next article of this series will give pointers on other factors in lawn management. Mowing, weeding, watering and top-dressing lawns will be discussed.

PLANTING SUGGESTIONS.

The beauty of a shade tree depends upon its normal and symmetrical growth. In order to insure this, before planting cut off the ends of all broken or mutilated roots; remove all side branches save upon evergreens, so that a straight whip-like stalk alone remains. Dig holes at least two feet in diameter and one foot deep in poor soil. Break up

soil in the bottom of the hole to the depth of the length of a spade blade. Place two or three inches of fine top soil, free from sods or other organic matter, in the bottom of the hole. Spread the roots of the tree as evenly as possible over the bottom of the hole, and cover with two or three inches of fine top soil. Tramp firmly with the feet and fill the hole with good earth, leaving the surface loose and a little higher than the surface of the surrounding soil. When the work of planting is completed, the tree should stand about two inches deeper than it stood before being transplanted.

In order to insure symmetry of growth, trees must be allowed unrestricted area for development. At least 40 feet should be allowed between trees intended to occupy the ground permanently. Quick-growing temporary trees may be planted between the long-lived ones to produce immediate results, but these should be removed as soon as they interfere with the development of permanent trees.

THE EVERGREEN.

The evergreen is charming, In its never fading dress; Through summer heat and winter, Its green is none the less. From it we take a lesson— How the faithful ones will bless By sticking to their color And be what they profess. St. Louis. ALBERT E. VASSAR.

Do not prune early spring-flowering shrubs until they are through flowering.

If Juneberries, elderberries and wild cherries are planted in the vicinity of small fruits the birds will often eat them instead of more valuable fruits.

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Used as a microscope it is found of infinite value in discovering microbes and germs in plants and seeds, etc. The Excelsior Multi-focal Telescope is mechanically correct—brass-bound, brass safety cap to exclude dust. Powerful lenses, scientifically grounded and adjusted. Handy to carry—will go in pocket when closed, but when opened is over 3 1/2 feet long. Circumference, 5 1/2 inches. Herebefore telescopes of this size, with solar eyepieces and multi-focal lenses, have sold for \$10 to \$15, or even more. We do not claim our telescope is as nice and expensive in every particular of construction as a \$10 telescope should be; that would be unreasonable; but it is a positive wonder for the price. Each telescope is provided with 3 interchangeable objective lenses—one for ordinary range and hazy atmosphere, the other for extra long range in clear atmosphere, increasing the power and utility of Telescope about 50 per cent.

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SAW AN ECLIPSE OF SUN
L. S. Henry, The Bronx, New York, writes: "Your solar eyepiece is a great thing. I witnessed the eclipse at the Austrian Tyrol when the sun was almost 80 per cent concealed."

COULD SEE SUN SPOTS
Rutland, Vt., Feb. 16, 1910.—Telescope arrived O. K. I have seen the spots on the sun for the first time in my life.—Dan C. Safford.

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IN THE ORCHARD AND THE GARDEN

NATURE'S RELIABLE GUIDE FOR GARDEN PLANTING.

Nature furnishes guides for garden planting which are even more reliable than the calendar, according to the department's garden specialist. The old residents of the soil such as the maple, dogwood, and white oak are the best interpreters of nature's moods in spring, and quickly reflect them, so that the gardener who follows their silent suggestions may arrange the planting of his vegetables accordingly.

When the silver maples begin to put forth their leaves and the "catkins" appear on the willows and poplars, nature is indicating that the season is right for the planting of such vegetables as lettuce, mustard, onion seeds and onion sets, parsley, the round-seeded peas, early Irish potatoes, radishes, spinach, and turnips. This, of course, is provided that the soil is in good order, which can be determined by taking a handful at a depth of three or four inches from the surface, compact it in the hand by closing the fingers, and if, upon opening them, the ball of earth gradually falls apart, it is ready to be spaded. Manure should then be buried a full spade depth below the surface and the soil should be made fine and compact with an even surface.

Not until about 10 days after nature has set the date for the above-mentioned vegetables should such garden truck as beets, carrots, and kohlrabi be planted. A second sowing of peas can also be made at this time.

The dogwood and the white oak begin to show signs of awakening at a time when other vegetables may be planted. These include bush and pole beans, sweet corn, cucumbers, muskmelons, watermelons, and various kinds of squash. The gardener and housewife will rarely plant too early if they but wait for nature to tell them what to do.

A PRACTICABLE METHOD FOR CONTROLLING MELON LICE.

The Illinois Experiment Station has had more or less experience in combating melon lice for the past 12 years. During that time a number of the more important materials recommended for the control of this insect have been used, but none of them has given as satisfactory results as a commercial preparation of nicotine sulphate, known as "Black Leaf 40," which has been thoroughly tested for three seasons.

This material will not injure the melon foliage when used as strong as one part to 20 of water. One part to 500 or 600 of water is to all appearances as effective, and should be used when particularly quick results are desired. One part to 1,000 of water will prove practically as effective, and is recommended for use in commercial practice.

In the tests from which these conclusions are drawn, a barrel pump, equipped with lead of hose, bamboo rod, and nozzle with bent shank and fine cap was successfully used for making the applications. Any outfit capable of throwing a fine spray with reasonable force may be used with equal success.

The type of nozzle used is an important matter in treating melon lice. It should have a bent shank so that the undersurfaces of the leaves may be reached; and it should have a fine cap in order that the material may be distributed as a very fine mist. A single vermored nozzle will be found better adapted to this purpose than some other nozzles for the reason that it throws a finer mist near the opening.

In applying the spray, high pressure should be used and the nozzle

should be carefully moved about under and between the leaves. With due care in handling the nozzle, it is possible to reach the undersurfaces of practically every leaf on the plants. "Black Leaf 40" solution is apparently so destructive to the lice that the finest mist, coming in contact with their bodies, is capable of killing them.

It will be found easiest to apply the spray to melon and cucumber vines that have been "rowed." This operation consists simply in turning the shoots during the growing season so that they will run in the direction of the rows, and, as described in a previous publication of this station, is highly advisable for purposes of weed killing and moisture retention. It is feasible, however, to treat melon vines for lice that have not been "rowed," though more time and material would be required.

LARGE PROFITS FROM MISSOURI ORCHARDS.

A profit of \$161 an acre from apples is an exceptionally good showing. One farmer made that in 1913, but increased it to \$300 an acre in 1914. This was not on western fruit lands either. These profits were made in Missouri by a Missouri farmer working under the direction of the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station. The full details are given in Bulletin 124, "Profits from Spraying Missouri Orchards" which has just been issued by the station.

In 1913 the University of Missouri started co-operative spraying experiments with several Missouri orchardists. The work was somewhat limited during this season because of the funds becoming available late in the spraying season. Some work was started, however, and the orchard mentioned above was one of these. The first season the owner received an income of \$6.35 an acre on his unsprayed trees and a profit due to spraying of \$161.12 an acre on his sprayed trees.

The spraying was continued in this orchard in 1914 and it was in the season just past that over \$300 an acre were made. This increase was due to very effective spraying and shows the possibilities in good spraying. This is an example of only one of the orchards sprayed.

During 1914 25 orchards were sprayed under the supervision of the University. More than 250 people were taught how to spray. The average profit per acre due to spraying for the 25 orchards was \$143.03. The value of the fruit from unsprayed trees, averaged \$18.05 an acre. The name of the owner and the location of every orchard where co-operative spraying was done, together with full information regarding the details of how each orchard was sprayed is given in the bulletin mentioned. It is just off the press and free to those who write for it. Address the Director, Agricultural Experiment Station, Columbia, Missouri.

TRAINING BLACKBERRIES.

Blackberry roots live for many years, but the canes—except two varieties—bear only in their second year. After the fruiting season, therefore, they should be cut out and burned. The one-year old canes may usually be left to themselves throughout the winter. Not more than three or four new canes should be left to each plant, however, and the others should be thinned out at the same time that the canes which have fruited are thinned. In some cases, it will also be desirable to train the plants in order to facilitate cultivation as well as to prevent them being damaged by winter snows. A wire trellis may then become a profitable investment.

The simplest form of such trellis consists of a single wire attached to posts set at intervals of from 15 to 30 feet in each row of plants. The canes are tied to this wire about two and a half feet above the ground. Another method is to nail cross pieces which form a support for the blackberry canes on each side. Varieties that grow somewhat like a grape vine require a much higher trellis with two wires; one about five and one about three feet from the ground.

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Be sure to grow Sudan this year when all hay promises to bring big prices. It has averaged 3 to 5 tons per acre, of highest quality, and costs much less than corn or cotton to raise. Raise it also for seed. From 500 to 2000 lbs. per acre have been raised. But don't buy and plant low grade seed if you want to grow for seed. Pay a few dollars extra and have the best now obtainable—No. 2 recommended by the Texas Experiment Association.

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ORCHARD AND GARDEN NOTES.

Set out a few elms for shade about the home.

Look after worn spots on the lawn. Rake and sow grass seed, or use sods.

Set out a good bed of asparagus. If well planted, it will be good for many years without renewal.

Morning glory, wild cucumber, canary bird vine, and gourds make good covers for fences or other unsightly places, and are quick to grow.

Always unpack nursery stock as soon as it is received and learn whether it is in good condition or not. It may then be heeled in till ready to plant.

In transplanting lettuce or other soft foliage plants, do not set too deep. If you do, the water is likely to collect in the lower leaves and cause them to decay.

Rosa rugosa bushes should be cut back to within 18 inches or two feet of the ground each year. This keeps the plant smaller and prevents it from becoming rough and unsightly.

Onion sets may be planted as soon as the land can be worked. They are plentiful and of good quality this year. Use either white or yellow kinds; they look better on the table and are milder than the red.

Give boys and girls plots of land for gardens of their own. They will take more interest in things that are their own and perhaps this interest will spread.

Some of the Schizanthus hybrids are striking flowers. They may be used as cut flowers, and always attract attention.

Golden bantam is one of the best early sweet corns. It is not quite so early as Peep O'Day, but is of better quality.

Arbor Day is a good time to get the school children interested in cleaning up the school yard and planting it with shrubs and trees.

If nursery stock is received in a dry condition, thoroughly wet the plants and either heel them in or put them in a cool, moist cellar for a few days.

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COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD,

St. Louis, Mo.

HORSE BREEDING AND RAISING

MISSOURI'S REPUTATION FOR HORSE-FLESH—STALLION LAWS.

Editor, Rural World:—I thank you for having called my attention to the article in your paper of April 15. I have read with much interest the comments by Mr. Clement. I, with all Missourians, particularly those interested in horses, derive much satisfaction from the unsurpassed record that Missouri has made in the breeding of fine horses. Much more can be said of the state's present reputation and the production of the horse kind.

I count it an honor to have known Governor Coleman, the breeder of Carmon, who served so nobly, under the name of Glorious Whirling Cloud, in Mr. Lawson's four-in-hand and a little later was selected by the government to head the government stud at Fort Collins. It is an equal honor to have known Mr. John Arnold of Callaway county, the breeder of Nala, who has innumerable champions to his credit, and among them some from Madison Square Garden, a higher honor than which cannot come to a heavy harness horse in America.

If I mistake not, Mr. Thomas Murphy of Poughkeepsie, New York, was seen in Missouri last fall and took with him a horse from Mr. Smollinger's farm. Every Missourian recalls with pride the record of John R. Gentry, a horse which was owned during a part of his racing career in Missouri.

The production of such horses as Panama, Early Morn, Glittering Glory, The King Fisher and others which have gone east at satisfactory prices should not be forgotten.

Not two weeks ago, Mr. P. W. Ray, one of Kentucky's most ambitious horsemen, came to Missouri and took back with him the wonderful Missouri bred bay mare, Lee Chief, winner of many prominent saddle rings in 1914. Only last fall that wizzard of pig skin, Mr. W. G. Shropshire of Kentucky, came to Missouri and took back with him the Missouri-bred horse, Jonny Jones.

Orphan Boy and Limestone Mammoth, together with many of the celebrated jacks, have made Missouri prominent in the production of animals of this class, standing out prominently above other states. Missouri's reputation for the production of mules has grown to the point where the term "Missouri mule" is in common usage in all parts of America and many foreign countries. And so, much more might be said and many more animals might be named that have gone out to make a reputation for Missouri as a producer of high-class animals.

But, there are over a million horses in the state of Missouri and over one-third million of mules. The average prices of these, as shown by both the government and state estimates, do not prove that the average of our horse stock is as high as one should like to see it.

To those who have studied the horse situation in Missouri it must be evident that there are some animals being used for public service whose actual status should be defined. The stallion law which was introduced by Representative B. T. Gordon last winter in the Missouri Legislature did not seek to work a hardship upon any breeders nor would it command particularly the support of importers and dealers. In fact, some importers and dealers in states now having stallion laws find that some of their practices have been hampered if not completely cut off by the operation of sane legislation.

As the bill was presented by Mr. Gordon it did not seek to disqualify any horses from standing for public service, but rather sought to have the breeding of horses all inspected and properly defined so that mare owners

and other stallion owners might know the actual facts concerning any animal. It also sought to bring about the advertising of stallions as they really were and not as the men who sold them wished they had been. It was a bill which would have protected the owner of such horses as Zombro, Washington McKinney, if he were still in service in Missouri, Rex McDonald and the other good horses. It sought especially to discover just the class of horses which the article of last week designated as "undesirable." It sought to discover and point out fraudulent pedigrees and other misrepresentations and thereby make a greater field for the good horses, such as has just been cited in this article and in the one which appeared last week. It did not prevent any horse from standing for public service, but it did seek to make it possible for every owner of mares to know more about the stallions which he patronized than he can at the present time. This it seems to me is a logical and worthy effort for those who are interested in the horse business.—E. A. Trowbridge, professor of animal husbandry, College of Agriculture, Columbia, Mo.

CARE OF MARE AND FOAL AT FOALING TIME.

Mares in foal should receive regular exercise up to the time of foaling. It is advisable that they be worked lightly or that they have the run of a lot where exercise can be taken. In working mares in foal, experience proves that heavy pulling, jerking, backing and deep mud should be avoided.

Bright mixed hay, timothy, choice alfalfa and good clover are excellent roughages for mares in foal. Sound whole oats, corn and bran are very practical concentrates to feed them when heavy in foal. Two parts whole oats, two parts corn, and one part bran, by weight (quantity to feed depends on size of mare), with what they will eat, is an excellent ration. It is advisable to feed but one-half the grain ration when it becomes apparent that a mare will foal within 48 hours.

Shortly after the mare has foaled a drink of luke warm water should be given her. The same ration fed prior to foaling is usually satisfactory after foaling.

When it is possible, the mare should foal in a dry, well lighted and bedded box stall or in a clean grass lot. If she foals in a box stall, it should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected with a 5 per cent solution of carbolic acid before she enters it. A light covering of air slaked lime on the floor underneath the bedding is very practical safeguard against "navel" trouble.

After she has foaled it is advisable to clean the stall immediately, disinfect again and bed thoroughly. As a preventative of navel and joint disease in the foal, saturate its navel as soon as possible with a 5 per cent solution of lysol or other disinfectant. To prevent blistering the colt's belly smear the parts at the base of the navel cord with vaseline or unsalted lard before applying the disinfectant.—E. H. Hughes, Missouri.

ABOUT TROTTERS AND PACERS.

Joe Lansdown, of Albion, Ill., is getting Roy J., 2:14½, ready for the I. K. I. circuit. The gelding is in good shape and those who know him best think it will take a good one to outstep him when he starts.

The board of appeals of the American Trotting Association will meet at the Auditorium Hotel, Chicago, on Tuesday, May 4, at 10 a. m., for the transaction of such business as may properly be presented to the board for its consideration.

The champion trotter of Australasia is Revenue, 2:11 4-5. The champion pacer is Emmeline, 2:08 4-5. Sal Tasker, 2:20, holds the 2-year-old record, Redchild, 4:40, the record for two miles trotting and Almont, 6:50, the best performance for a pacer over three miles.

The pacer My Star, 2:03¾, by Wilstar, 2:17¾, that took his record at Readville, nine years ago, is now owned by Dr. J. L. Shorey of Schenectady,

N. Y., who uses the veteran everyday in his practice.

Bobby Wilkes, a pacer owned by Joseph Chaput, of Marlboro, Mass., dropped dead shortly after he had finished the second heat of a special race against Brownstone, owned by Peter L'Herlux, of the same city. According to a number of horsemen who witnessed the race, Bobby Wilkes was 27 years old.

O. U. C., a green pacer, after working in 2:13½, last half in 1:03¼, final quarter in 30½ seconds for Millard Sanders at Pleasanton, Cal., was purchased by S. S. Bailey and turned over to Frank Childs to get ready for a campaign on the Grand Circuit.

Fred Laub, Akron, O., breeder and owner of that good trotter, Robert Milroi, 2:06¾, winner of more than \$16,000, returned in March from spending the winter in the west. While sojourning in Colorado, Mr. Laub purchased a full brother of Braden Direct, 2:01½, former champion 4-year-old pacer, and a full brother of Winfield Stratton, 2:05¼.

The well known trainer, Harry Hersey, who drove the champion pacer, Dan Patch, to the world's record of 1:55¼, has made arrangements with Will Maple of Converse, Ind., to race the good pacing stallion, Walter Chato, 2:02¼, the coming season.



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The Next Time You See THIS in Your Hog-Lot Send for THIS

SEND NO MONEY

When your hogs rub against fence posts, buildings, trees, etc., look out for lice. It's a pretty good sign these blood-sucking parasites are at work in your herd. If neglected they will multiply by the thousands—soon infest the whole herd—keep your animal's skin stung their growth—sap their vitality and invite cholera and other contagious diseases on to your farm. Dips are helpful but expensive—often dangerous and always troublesome. Why not let your hogs rid themselves of lice, mange and other skin diseases in the natural way. Let them rub against a **Rowe's New Idea Rubbing Post** 30 days at my risk. I'll furnish the Posts and the Oil and pay the freight. The trial won't cost you a cent. You simply watch results and pay if pleased.

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Just write and tell me how many Posts you want to try 30 days at my risk. I'll furnish the Machines, Oil, everything and even pay the freight to prove my claims. Send no money. Order direct from this advertisement or if you prefer write for big illustrated folder today.

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Beautiful Garden of Roses Free

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WHAT flower is more universally loved than the Rose? "A Garden of Roses" inspires thoughts of beauty so rare and sentiments so precious words lack the power to express or describe them. Rose time is coming. Roses, glorious Roses, armfuls of them, all summer long.

THESE GLORIOUS ROSES BLOOM THIS YEAR

The exquisite varieties contained in this matchless collection are the choicest and most beautiful of the hardy ever-blooming class. They will grow luxuriantly, bloom profusely the first year and continue to bloom year after year; bearing great loads of flowers of wonderfully exquisite coloring and fragrance.

Wonderful Collection of Roses

8 Superb Varieties—8 Splendid Bushes

1. **Climbing American Beauty**—"The Queen of Flowers"—each 3 to 4 inches across, vivid rose-crimson in color with the same delicious fragrance of the American Beauty. Blooms entire season.
2. **Kaiserin Augusta Victoria**—Full double roses, color delicate tints of creamy white.
3. **Rosemary**—Great masses most fragrant roses of rich silvery pink.
4. **Rena Robbins**—New ideal garden variety of golden-yellow roses.
5. **Robin Hood**—Unequaled for intense and dazzling color; double roses, a glorious rose-scarlet.
6. **Maiden's Blush**—Large double roses, which delicately blend beautiful rose tints shading into creamy white.
7. **White Cockatoo**—One of the finest double snow-white roses in cultivation.
8. **La France**—A soft silvery pink, exceedingly sweet, possessing delicious La France perfume.

American Farming is the brightest, liveliest, most interesting farm and home magazine published. Read with profit and enjoyed by the whole family all the year round.

FREE Send 50c for 2 one-year or one 3-year subscription, new or renewal, and we will ship the entire collection of eight Rose Bushes. Each collection is carefully wrapped in damp moss accompanied by all necessary directions for planting and caring for roses and sent direct from the Rose Garden, all charges prepaid and safe delivery guaranteed.

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A Genuine Rupture Cure

Sent On Trial To Prove It

DON'T WEAR A TRUSS ANY LONGER

After Thirty Years' Experience I Have Produced An Appliance for Men, Women and Children That Actually Cures Rupture.

Are You Ruptured?

If so, the BROOKS APPLIANCE is made for you: You and all other Men, Women and Children who are sufferers from this annoying and dangerous trouble. That truss you have been wearing—one of many you have tried—chafed and irritated you and was worse than nothing. It had springs and pads and harness and straps and fixings galore and was continually getting out of shape—slipping down or working up and always needing attention. Then, there were salves and washes and ointments to make the case worse and harder to bear. I want to say that you will find none of these annoyances and vexations in the BROOKS APPLIANCE. At least they are reduced to a minimum. This APPLIANCE was made with a view to eliminate, to do away with, just such trouble. I would have been foolish to work half a lifetime, thinking out and perfecting a thing that had no advantage or was no better than scores of other inventions upon the market. In my APPLIANCE you will find the old objectionable features LEFT OUT. You will find it easy to wear. You will scarcely realize you are wearing it. There is no binding, drawing and slipping out of place. It does its work effectively and with comfort to the wearer. I want you to read my book, in which I have taken pains to give full particulars about it. Then, there are a few letters printed in it—selected at random from among hundreds written by men and women who have been cured. You can write these folks and see what they say. If I were you I would see to this matter without waiting. You can put off some things without running much risk, but a rupture is a dangerous proposition to neglect. A rupture is not only bad and serious of itself, but it leads to things infinitely worse. Fill out coupon and mail TODAY. Tomorrow will do, but today is better.

Don't Make The Child Wear a Truss Through Life

I Want to Reach the Parents of Every Ruptured Child in the Country.

The Truss Is a Flesh Torturing Invention Fit Only As a Relic of Barbarity.



I want the parents or others who may have children in their care to understand that there should be no delay in getting proper help for ruptured children. Every day that the rupture is allowed to go on without the right means of correcting it—just so much harder will it be for the child to get rid of it. No ruptured child can ever be free from the thought of the rupture and it is not fair to any child not to have an equal chance with other children.



The above is C. E. Brooks of Marshall, Mich., the Inventor, who has been curing rupture for over 30 years. If ruptured write him today.

If you have tried most everything else, come to me. Where others fail is where I have my greatest success. Send attached coupon today and I will send you free my illustrated book on rupture and its cure, showing my Appliance and giving you prices and names of many people who have tried it and were cured. It is instant relief when all others fail. Remember, I use no salves, no harness, no lies.

I send on trial to prove what I say is true. You are the judge and once having seen my illustrated book and read it you will be as enthusiastic as my hundreds of patients whose letters you may also read. Fill out free coupon below and mail today. It's well worth your time whether you try my appliance or not.

No matter what we may wish to think—ruptured children do not have an equal chance.

Common trusses do not help.

Thousands of men and women know that from their own experience with such trusses. But it is not necessary for children to wear harsh, cumbersome, steel trusses any more.

You may have had to wear something like this but don't make your child do it. Give the child something better.

My Appliance is better and I want to prove it to you.

I will make an Appliance to the child's measure, send it on TRIAL—put it into your hands to see and use and then you can say whether it is what I claim or not.

The Automatic Air Cushion conforms with every movement of the child; there is an even, gentle pressure which gradually binds the broken parts together—as you would bind a broken limb—and then no matter how much the child jumps, runs, rolls over or falls down—the pressure is kept up just the same—always drawing the parts together.

Write me today and get all the information—send the coupon.

Others Failed But The Appliance Cured

C. E. Brooks,
Marshall, Mich.

Dear Sir:—Your Appliance did all you claim for the little boy and more, for it cured him sound and well. We let him wear it for about a year in all, although it cured him 3 months after he had begun to wear it. We had tried several other remedies and got no relief, and I shall certainly recommend it to friends, for we surely owe it to you. Yours respectfully,

WM. PATTERSON.

No. 117 E. Main St., Akron, O.

Pennsylvania Man Thankful

Mr. C. E. Brooks,
Marshall, Mich.

Dear Sir:—Perhaps it will interest you to know that I have been ruptured six years and have always had trouble with it till I got your Appliance. It is very easy to wear, fits neat and snug, and is not in the way at any time, day or night. In fact, at times I did not know I had it on; it just adapted itself to the shape of the body and seemed to be a part of the body, as it clung to the spot, no matter what position I was in. It would be a veritable God-send to the unfortunates who suffer from rupture if all could procure the Brooks Rupture Appliance and wear it. They would certainly never regret it.

My rupture is now all healed up and nothing ever did it but your Appliance. Whenever the opportunity presents itself I will say a good word for your Appliance, and also the honorable way in which you deal with ruptured people. It is a pleasure to recommend a good thing among your friends or strangers. I am,

Yours very sincerely,
JAMES A. BRITTON.
55 Spring St., Bethlehem, Pa.

Remember

I send my Appliance on trial to prove what I say is true. You are to be the judge. Fill out free coupon below and mail today.

Free Information Coupon

C. E. BROOKS, 1926 A State St., Marshall, Mich.

Please send me by mail, in plain wrapper, your illustrated book and full information about your Appliance for the cure of rupture.

Name

City

R. F. D. State

Ten Reasons Why

You Should Send for Brooks' Rupture Appliance

1. It is absolutely the only Appliance of the kind on the market today, and in it are embodied the principles that inventors have sought after for years.
2. The Appliance for retaining the rupture cannot be thrown out of position.
3. Being an air cushion of soft rubber it clings closely to the body, yet never blisters or causes irritation.
4. Unlike the ordinary so-called pads, used in other trusses, it is not cumbersome or ungainly.
5. It is small, soft and pliable, and positively cannot be detected through the clothing.
6. The soft, pliable bands holding the Appliance do not give one the unpleasant sensation of wearing a harness.
7. There is nothing about it to get foul, and when it becomes soiled it can be washed without injuring it in the least.
8. There are no metal springs in the Appliance to torture one by cutting and bruising the flesh.
9. All of the material of which the Appliances are made is of the very best that money can buy, making it a durable and safe Appliance to wear.
10. My reputation for honesty and fair dealing is so thoroughly established by an experience of over thirty years of dealing with the public, and my prices are so reasonable, my terms so fair, that there certainly should be no hesitancy in sending free coupon today.

Cured at the Age of 76.

Mr. C. E. Brooks, Marshall, Mich.

Dear Sir:—I began using your Appliance for the cure of rupture (I had a pretty bad case) I think in May, 1905. On November 20, 1905, I quit using it. Since that time I have not needed or used it. I am well of rupture and rank myself among those cured by the Brooks Discovery, which, considering my age, 76 years, I regard as remarkable.

Very sincerely yours,
SAM A. HOOVER.
High Point, N. C.

Child Cured in Four Months.

C. E. Brooks,

Dear Sir:—The baby's rupture is altogether cured, thanks to your appliance and we are so thankful to you. If we could only have known of it sooner our little boy would not have had to suffer near as much as he did. He wore your brace a little over four months and has not worn it now for six weeks.

Yours very truly,
ANDREW EGGENBERGER.
21 Jansen St., Dubuque, Iowa.

Confederate Veteran Cured.

Commerce, Ga., R. F. D. No. 11.

Mr. C. E. Brooks,

Dear Sir:—I am glad to tell you that I am now sound and well and can plough or do any heavy work. I can say your Appliance has effected a permanent cure. Before getting your Appliance I was in a terrible condition and had given up all hope of ever being any better. If it hadn't been for your Appliance I would never have been cured. I am sixty-eight years old and served three years in McKee's Artillery, Oglethorpe Co. I hope God will reward you for the good you are doing for suffering humanity.

Yours sincerely,
H. D. BARKS.

SHEEP & SWINE FOR MOST MONEY

HANDLING AND SELLING THE MISSOURI WOOL CLIP.

According to the figures of 1914 there was shorn in Missouri 1,071,000 sheep, producing on the average 6.7 pounds of wool per head. The wool clip of this state was larger than that of any of the states in the Mississippi or Ohio valleys, except Ohio.

Missouri is not generally considered much of a wool state and her wools are not rated high as compared with the clip from other states. Wool men of this state claim that Missouri wools of coarse quality bring from two to three cents less per pound than wools from Ohio, because our wools are found to be marketed in

such a poor condition. Some of the more common complaints are that the dung locks and tags are tied up in the center of the fleece. These tags are damp and the fleece all around them becomes discolored and mouldy, making it worth much less per pound. They should be removed when tying the fleece or before the sheep is shorn.

Again, sufficient care is not taken in removing and tying the fleece. In shearing, the fleece should fall down and away from the shears so when the sheep is shorn the fleece will be in a loose blanket which can be rolled up with the clean white or flesh side out—first throwing in the belly wool and neck to the center and then starting to roll from the rump. Tie the fleece twice at right angles. A fleece badly torn and mixed up takes longer to grade and sort and hence it is discounted. Shearing should always be done on a clean surfaced board floor or canvass.

Another practice too common in Missouri is to use a binder or circle twine in tying a fleece. The fibers from this twine shed off and become mixed with the wool and won't take the dyes that are used with wool. A glazed jute or paper twine is recommended. The process of separating

the wool from cockle burrs, chaff, dirt and all foreign matter is expensive and slow.

The feed and care of the sheep has an important and natural effect, especially upon the strength of the wool. Thin sheep and sheep in poor condition and those that are off feed usually have a weak brushy fleece.

More attention must be given to this important by-product of the mutton and lamb industry in Missouri. With wool worth from 25 to 30 cents a pound we can not afford to neglect it.

The local wool buyer is most frequently criticised because he pays the same for all grades and condition of fleeces. Hence, the man that adds weight to the fleece by adding dung locks, tags, mud, extra down, etc., makes more than the man who takes more pains in tying his wool and who really deserves the premium.

You can ship your wool to a number of reliable commission men at Kansas City, St. Joseph and St. Louis where it will be sold on its merits. These commission men usually charge one-half cent a pound for handling the wool.

Improvement of the Missouri wool must come through the farmers who raise sheep. The small clips make up

the wool supply of this state, there being few large clips. By improving the condition of the small clips the Missouri wools will be worth as much as that of any state.—Howard Hackborn, College of Agriculture, Columbia, Mo.

AS EASY AS A GOAT.

The travail of animals under natural conditions seems to be swift and easy. It is mainly when we have upset those conditions that trouble and danger and pain come in. Keeping cows stabled, for instance. Every maternal animal needs to keep her muscles strong and limber by free and frequent motion in the open air. Our goats love to jump up on rocks or any solid object, even when they are carrying their young. They run, they dance, they rear on their hind legs. Now, a goat who is kept chained all the time cannot do these things. Her movements are hampered, her spirits depressed. Her muscles become feeble, stiff and even partially atrophied from disuse. If, in addition to this, she is fat, she will have a very hard time. And the kids from such a goat are likely to have weak digestions and various infantile troubles.

Wonderful Free Offer!

Thousands of Patriotic Uncle Sam Sugar Spoons FREE to Our Friends

The State Souvenir Spoon

craze has struck the country. Millions of these beautiful and patriotic souvenirs are being distributed all over the United States. Here is YOUR opportunity. We have made special arrangements to secure for our readers the finest State Seal Souvenir Spoons on the market. Each one bears the Seal of a different state, patriotic emblems, and the name of the state it represents. These spoons are the VERY BEST made.

FINEST WALLACE STATE SEAL Souvenir Spoons

R. Wallace & Sons are the world's greatest silversmiths. They have been making spoons since 1835 and always the BEST. Each spoon is stamped "WALLACE A1+" and is fully guaranteed by manufacturers. The quality is the kind you would pay \$2.50 a set for from any dealer, and is the highest grade of silverware made. The Uncle Sam Sugar Spoon bears the head of George Washington, the National Eagle Shield, the emblem of Justice, and Stars and Stripes. It is the most beautiful and richest Sugar Spoon you ever saw.

How To Get FREE Sugar Spoon

The State Souvenir Spoons are sold for 18c apiece, or six for \$1.00. If you will order a set of six, we will give you FREE one of the lovely Uncle Sam Sugar Spoons. If you want 2 sets, we will give you 2 Sugar Spoons FREE.

18 CENTS FOR EACH SPOON

NOTE—When ordering send 18 cents for individual spoons or \$1 for set of six (6) different spoons, including Free Sugar Spoon or \$2 for set of 12 different States and 2 free Sugar Spoons, or \$4 for 4 sets with free Sugar Spoon and sixteen-lined box; or \$8 for complete set of 49 spoons and ornamental wood silver chest. We will then pay all postage.

FILL OUT THIS COUPON—MAIL AT ONCE!

STATE SOUVENIR SPOON COUPON

People's Supply Company,
St. Louis, Mo.

Please send me State Souvenir Spoons named on margin as per your offer in today's paper for which I enclose herewith \$.....

Name

Address

City and State

Name States Wanted



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Uncle
Sam
Sugar
Spoon
Given
FREE
As Per
Offer
Below

Souvenir
Spoons
For
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Send
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PEOP

THE HOME CIRCLE

AND THE KITCHEN

"IN MEMORIAM."

The graves lie thick along the years,
Bathed many times with anguished
tears—

These resting places of our dead
Can never feel the tears we shed.
Alas, if they—our dead—could know
How we have grieved and missed
them so,

Would it not mar their peaceful rest?
And call them from among the blest?

Ah, how our hearts grow dull with
pain,

Because they come not back again.
Just come but once, and only say:

"I love you, e'en 'though far away."
We seek the seer, we seek the priest:

"Oh, tell us where our dear ones go?"
Both seer and priest, from great to
least,

Make answer thus: "We do not know."

Oh, Thou, to whom all Christians
pray,

Turn not from us Thy face away—
For Thou didst grieve when Lazarus
died,

And wept that lonely grave beside.
Yet Thou—from out that rock-bound
tomb,

From out that charnel house of
gloom—

Didst call him forth, and forth he
came,

When Thou didst call him by his
name.

Then may not we in Thee find peace—
And will Thou not our dead release,
And give them back to us once more,
As perfect as they were before
Death claimed them? If we knew but
this,

Our hearts would thrill with heavenly
bliss.

Increase our faith Dear Master—
Thou,

Who hast the keys of then, and now!
Missouri. MAY MYRTLE.

BEGINNING THE NEW SEASON WITH HOPEFUL HEARTS.

To the Home Circle:—Life is full of
change, and in looking over past ex-
periences the most noticeable fact
seems to be that life is all to short
for malice and ill will and the swarm
of satellites that consort with them.

Try to put yourself in the other per-
sons place and be easy in condemning
what you can't understand in this (or
her) actions.

We are never to encourage wrong-
doing, but use our influence for the
best wherever we are; then our life
will count for good.

May we all mentally sign peace
treaties, when we are tempted to
cause trouble or misunderstanding,
for if we only wait a while to cool off
we generally find the trouble is not so
bad as it seemed at first.

We are beginning the new season
with hopeful hearts after four very
slim crops, the last the poorest this
section has ever known. Corn plant-
ing is just about to start and the good
shower this morning (April 11) will put

The Home Circle is a meeting place
for weekly gatherings of the Rural
World family. All of its members are
invited to meet here in correspondence
and good fellowship. Send lots of
letters and get really acquainted.

The Kitchen is a factor in the Home
Circle that no one can do without.
Help to make it helpful by sending
for publication suggestions on how to
make and do the things that are
made and done in the kitchen. Tell
others your ideas and experiences.

the ground in good shape for the job.

Twenty years ago oats generally
went into the ground in February or
early March, but since then a month
later has been the rule and poor crops
the result. Wish there was something
better than oats for early spring sow-
ing, for with only about one fair crop
in three years, the net results are not
satisfactory.

About eight inches of snow fell on
March 21, but most of it melted inside
of 48 hours. Next morning the ther-
mometer stood at 20 degrees and was
as good a time as anyone could wish
for sowing clover. However, it found
me with an eight-pound boy of the ten-
der age of two days, but on the 22d I
waded through the melting snow and
mud over the oat ground and sowed
some clover and timothy, mixed, put-
ting it on the ground in good shape.

Snow came again the night of
March 29 and melted almost as quick-
ly as it came, but on April 1, the
ground was honeycombed with frost
and I sowed 29 pounds of clover seed
on wheat land before it thawed enough
to make the traveling muddy. I look
for good results from the grass seed
this year, though such practice has re-
sulted disastrously for several years
past.

At our school election the other day

WASTE NOT, WANT NOT—A WOM- AN AND A LESSON.

To the Home Circle:—Her husband
was the kind of person who will eat
anything cooked for a meal, anything
and everything placed before him, and
I often felt sorry that she threw out
with a spoon all he brought in on a
shovel. The waste and carelessness
of every day was simply frightful.
Often I wished an opportunity to give
her an object lesson and one day the
opportunity presented itself.

Early in the morning she sent for
me, and I found her seated in a rocker
in the kitchen, wrapped in a huge
shawl and hardly able to speak. Of
course, I made a fire. Ill as she was,
she whispered something when the
huge partly burned lumps of coal
were used for the new fire. Not heed-
ing her objection, they were broken
and placed on the kindling and soon
burned brightly.

Breakfast was prepared after more
husky "don't use that" and "that's no
good" were uttered.

Fred was off to work in good time
and in tidying the cupboard, much
available material was laid aside,
again over her protests, and earnest
requests to "throw that stuff out."

When it was time to set about cook-
ing the evening meal for poor Fred, a
battle royal was imminent, but I was
mistress just then. "I am going to
have my way Nettie," I said laugh-
ingly. "Let me convince you I am a
practical woman. I can prepare a
meal from what is in the house; no
need of sending for anything except a
half-pound of veal chops—ground
fine; never use coarsely crushed cof-
fee." She was able to use the tele-



Rear view of the residence of Gilbert Tevebaugh on his farm near
Houstonia, Mo., showing screened-in kitchen porch and sleeping porch
above. A little wire does not cost much but it promotes a lot of com-
fort when placed as shown in this photograph.

we defeated the free text books matter
by one vote, as some could not under-
stand why there could be such a char-
ity extended to us without our hav-
ing extra taxes to pay, even though we
tried to explain how it could be done.

Most of us are trying to work for
the best interests of both ourselves
and our communities, although some-
times we don't seem to understand
just what to do or say, any more than
children in singing one of the songs
at school lustily shouting the closing
words of one line, "in one sweet har-
mony." They were quite evidently
singing "by ear" for they rolled out
the rather surprising phrase "in one
big holler tree." However, I don't
know but we all of us sometimes miss
the real thought or act about as far as
the children did their song.

Wheat and rye are growing beauti-
fully in these few warm days. The
peaches are not killed yet. Plums
and peaches are beginning to bloom.
All nature wears a smiling face, so
we take heart of hope and trust that
the future may be richer and better
than the past both temporally and
spiritually; in any event, we can only
do our best.—Ralph T. Hoyt, Missouri.

of the time I'm telling of. She said:
"Since I have two children and Fred
has been idle so much, I don't know
what would become of us, only I
profited by what you showed and told
me, and put everything to the best ad-
vantage. I sure was a careless,
wasteful woman at one time. The
rats now are not enjoying pieces of
meat that might have been of service
to myself if I was not so reckless and
wanton with what my poor husband
worked so hard to win. And to think
there are women yet who throw away
food every day!" It was a simple les-
son given her, but she profited by it!—
Mrs. M. H. Menaugh, St. Louis.

POINTERS ON THE SEASONABLE WORK OF HOUSE CLEANING.

To the Home Circle: When nature
puts on her new spring garb and ev-
erything is fresh and beautiful, the
housewife turns her attention to
housecleaning. A vigorous effort is
necessary to get rid of the dust and
smoke that have accumulated during
the winter, but it is not necessary to
have everything in the house in a tur-
moil at once, or to rush things so
much that she will be tired and nerv-
ous when it is done. Begin with the
attic, and if this is used for storing
clothing and bedding, see that the
contents of every box are examined
and sorted over.

When the winter clothing is put
away, use plenty of gum camphor or
moth balls to keep it from the rav-
ages of moths. Keep the pieces of all
the dresses that are not worn out in
a box by themselves, so they can be
found when needed for patches, and
keep the pieces that will be used for
quilts in another. Take everything
from the closets, clean them thor-
oughly, and let them dry and air be-
fore they are put back. Then begin
with the bed rooms, and by taking one
at a time, the cleaning may be accom-
plished with very little worry and
discomfort.

A mixture for cleaning and polish-
ing furniture is made by adding a pint
of turpentine to a pint of linseed oil,
and after shaking it, apply with a soft
rag, rubbing vigorously. White spots
may be removed from a varnished
surface by rubbing with camphor.

If your lace curtains need launder-
ing, take them down and shake them
to remove the dust. Heat the water
until it is as hot as you can bear your
hands in, slice half a bar of ivory
soap very fine, and pour boiling wa-
ter over it. When the soap has dis-
solved, add enough to the hot water to
make a good suds. Put the curtains
in it, let them soak 10 or 15 minutes,
then wash with as little rubbing as
possible to get them clean. If they
were very dirty, wash them through
a second suds prepared like the first,
rinse through two clear waters and
dip them in very thin boiled starch,
which may be slightly blue if the cur-
tains are to be a clear white. A lit-
tle cold coffee added to the starch
will give them an ecru shade.

Lace curtains may be dried by pin-
ning them to sheets which have been
stretched out on the carpet in a
spare room. Care should be taken to
pin every scallop in place, and to keep
the curtain straight and smooth.
When dry they are ready to hang, for
they will not need ironing.—E. J. C.,
Kansas.

BITTER ORANGE JELLY.

Specialists have observed that the
hitherto useless fruit of the sour or
bitter orange can be made to yield a
highly palatable jelly which promises
to afford a use for a large amount of
this wasted fruit. This fruit is too
bitter to be eaten raw. The chemists,
however, found that the pulp or in-
terior of this orange, with the unusu-
ally bitter skin removed and with the
addition of twice as much sugar,
would jell into an amber-colored prod-
uct not quite so bitter as bitter
orange marmalade but having some
of the characteristic flavor of that
conserve.

Prevent a steamed pudding from be-
coming heavy by putting a cloth over
the steamer before placing the lid on.
This prevents the moisture from set-
tling and making the pudding heavy.

Big Sleeping Doll FREE



This fine sleeping
doll is nearly two
feet tall, and is all
the rage. She has
slippers, complete
underwear, stock-
ings, etc. Dress is
very prettily made,
half length, and
trimmed with lace;
also has a little
chateau watch with
fleur-de-lis pin.
You can dress and
undress this doll just
like a real baby. Has
curly hair, pearly
teeth, rosy cheeks,
beautiful eyes, and
goes to sleep just as
natural as life when
you lay her down.

This doll free for
selling only 20 of our
magnificent art and
religious pictures at
10 cents each. We
trust you with pic-
tures until sold, and
give an extra sur-
prise gift for prompt
order. Send no money—
just your name.

PEOPLE'S SUPPLY CO., Dept. R. W.,
St. Louis, Mo.

Many Uses For Honey

Old Recipes Elaborate—New Ones Are Simpler.

VARIOUS ways in which the housewife can use honey to advantage are suggested in a new publication of the United States Department of Agriculture—Farmers' Bulletin 653, "Honey and Its Uses in the Home." In this country honey has hitherto not been in as common use as in Europe, especially in cookery. It is, however, a comparatively simple matter to substitute it in many recipes for common sugar or for molasses, and when this is done the resulting flavor is often both novel and agreeable.

One of the great advantages in the use of honey is that cakes made with it will keep much longer than those made with sugar. A honey cake made with butter, for instance, will keep its quality until the butter grows rancid, and one made without butter will keep fresh for months. For this reason honey is especially useful in recipes that call for no butter. Icing made with honey has the same advantage, and some icing made in the experimental laboratory of the department of agriculture was found at the end of 10 months to be as soft and in as good condition as when it was first made.

Old Recipes Elaborate.

The experiments conducted by the department indicate that many of the instructions in the old cookbooks for the preparation of honey are unnecessarily elaborate. For example, it used to be thought that honey had to be brought to the boiling point and then skimmed and cooled. Since honey is extremely likely to boil over, this process requires great care. Experiments showed, however, that it appears to be quite unnecessary, and it is probable that the notion arose at a time when ordinary commercial honey contained more impurities than at present.

Similarly, the oldest recipes say that the dough should be kept at least one day before the soda is added. No evidence to support this theory was found by the investigators. On the other hand, however, they did discover that dough containing honey can be more easily kneaded if allowed to stand for several days.

Again, the use of "potash" is recommended in most of the recipes in foreign cookbooks as a means of raising the dough. The properties of potash are quite similar to ordinary baking soda, and there seems no reason why the latter should not do just as well. Baking soda is a common kitchen commodity in America, and potassium bicarbonate—the potash of the cookery book is almost unknown for household purposes.

As a matter of fact, a little experience will enable any competent cook to substitute honey successfully for sugar in bread, cake, preserved fruits, sauces, and candies. It is safe to estimate that a cupful of honey will sweeten a dish about as much as a cupful of sugar, but since honey contains water in addition, there is less need for milk or other liquids. For practical purposes it is accurate enough to consider that for each cupful of honey a quarter of a cupful is added to the recipe. If these facts are kept in mind special honey recipes are unnecessary.

No Doubt About Purity.

Honey is marketed in two forms, known respectively as comb honey and extracted honey, the former being used much like jam or marmalade and the latter either in that way or for cooking. In the past there has been some prejudice against extracted honey—or honey removed from the comb—because it was believed that this was frequently adulterated. However prevalent this practice may have been in the past, recent legislation and the efforts of honey producers themselves have made it dangerous and unprofitable. There is now, it is believed, little adulterated extracted honey on the market. Comb honey is practically certain to be the pure product of the hive, because it can only be adulterated by processes which cost more than they save.

The simplest and, perhaps, most

popular way of using honey is to serve it like jam or syrup with bread, pancakes, etc. When used in this way an ounce of honey may be regarded as the equivalent of an ounce of jam. When intended for syrup it is sometimes diluted with hot water, not only to make it less sweet, but also easier to pour. The housewife will also find some form of tart fruit served with honey, cottage cheese, and bread and butter an attractive combination and an economical substitute for the much prized and very expensive Bar-le-Duc currants which are themselves often cooked in honey and served with cream cheese and crackers. The following are typical of an almost endless number of honey recipes:

Honey and Nut Bran Muffins.

One-half cup honey, 1 cup flour, from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon soda, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt, 2 cups bran, 1 tablespoon melted butter, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups milk, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup finely chopped English walnuts.

Sift together the flour, soda and salt, and mix them with the bran. Add the other ingredients and bake for 25 or 30 minutes in a hot oven in gem tins. This will make about 20 muffins.

Butter Honey Cake.

One and a half cups honey, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter, 3 egg yolks, 5 cups flour, 2 teaspoons ground cinnamon, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, $1\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons soda, 2 tablespoons orange-flower water (water may be substituted), whites of 3 eggs.

Rub together the honey and butter; add the unbeaten yolks and beat thoroughly. Add the flour sifted with the cinnamon and the salt; and the soda dissolved in the orange-flower water. Beat the mixture thoroughly and add the well-beaten whites of the eggs. Bake in shallow tins and cover with frosting.

Nut Honey Cake.

Two cups brown sugar, 2 cups honey, 6 egg yolks, 3 cups flour, speck of salt, $1\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons soda, 2 teaspoons ground cinnamon, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon ground cloves, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon ground nutmeg, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon allspice, 1 cup chopped raisins, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce citron cut in small pieces, 1 ounce candied orange peel cut in small pieces, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound almonds coarsely chopped, whites of 3 eggs.

Mix the sugar, honey, and the yolks of the eggs, and beat thoroughly. Sift together the flour, salt, spices, and soda. Combine all ingredients but the whites of the eggs. Beat the whites of the eggs till they are stiff and add them last. Pour the dough to the depth of about half an inch into well-buttered tins and bake in a slow oven for one-half hour.

Hard Honey Cake.

Three-fourths cup honey, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar, $2\frac{1}{2}$ cups flour, 1 egg, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon ginger, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon ground cardamom seed, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon cloves, speck of white pepper, speck of salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon soda, 1 tablespoon water, 2 ounces blanched almonds cut into small pieces or chopped.

Sift together the flour and spices, dissolve the soda in the water, beat the egg and combine all the ingredients. Beat or knead the mixture thoroughly. Cook a small sample. If it does not rise sufficiently, add a little more soda and honey; if it fails, add a little more flour. Roll out the dough to the thickness of about three-fourths of an inch and bake in a hot oven. When the cake is done glaze it with a thick syrup of sugar and water and allow it to dry in a slow oven or in some other warm place. While it is still warm, cut it into long strips, or it may be left in one large cake, to be cut into thin slices when served. This cake will become very hard on cooling and will not be soft enough to eat for several weeks, but will keep in good condition for an indefinite length of time.

Honey Charlotte Russe.

One quart cream, 6 lady fingers, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup delicately flavored honey.

Chill the honey by placing the dish containing it in a pan of ice water. Whip the cream and add it to the honey, mixing the two well. Line a dish with lady fingers and fill it with the honey and cream. Serve very cold.

Currants.

Bar-le-Duc currants, an article of

commerce often made with honey, sell for a relatively high price, in part no doubt because of the large amount of labor involved in preparing them. The seeds are removed from the currants by a method which mutilates the fruit very slightly; the fruit is then preserved in honey or sugar syrup. Those who wish to take the time to preserve currants in this way will find that a convenient way to remove the seeds is to cut a small slit in the side of each currant and remove the seeds by means of a needle. After this is done, weigh the currants and take an equal weight of honey. Bring the honey to the boiling point, add the currants, and allow them to cook at the boiling point for two or three minutes, or until the skins are tender, being careful not to let the mixture boil violently because this is likely to destroy the shape of the

fruit. If the currants are so juicy as to liquefy the honey too much, they may be removed and the syrup reduced to the desired consistency, after which the currants may be replaced.

It is possible, of course, to preserve currants in honey according to the same recipe without the removal of the seeds, but the preserve thus obtained is not nearly so delicate as when the seeds are removed.



FREE To every Boy and Girl. We give a fine camera and complete outfit, plates, chemicals, etc., with full instructions. Just send your name and address, we send you 20 large art and religious pictures to suit at 10c each. When sold send \$2.00 and the camera and outfit is yours. We give beautiful postcards extra for promptness; also a surprise gift extra for promptness. People's Supply Co., Dept. 17, 716 Lucas Ave. St. Louis Mo.

FREE SILVERWARE

We have just received a fresh shipment of these beautiful 26-piece Electric Silver Sets from the factory. They won't last long. Send for your set today. We refund your money if you are not satisfied.

26-Piece Electric Silver Set



We Want You to Have a Set of This Silverware

We have in the past made many fine premium offers of silverware to readers of Colman's Rural World, but this is the first time we have ever been able to offer a complete electric silver set on such a liberal offer. And please don't think because we are giving away this splendid set on such liberal terms that it is the ordinary cheap silverware which is plated on a brass base and consequently changes color and has that "brassy" look just as soon as the plating wears off. This set which we offer you here is plated on a white metal base, therefore each and every piece is the same color all the way through and will wear for years. As shown in the above illustration there are 26 pieces in this set—6 Knives, 6 Forks, 6 Teaspoons, 6 Tablespoons, Sugar Shell and Butter Knife. Each piece is full regulation size for family use, the handles are handsomely embossed and decorated with the beautiful Daisy design which is now so popular and the blades of the knives and bowls of the teaspoons and tablespoons are perfectly plain and bright polished.

It is only because we buy this set in large quantities direct from the factory that we are able to secure it at a price that enables us to make the remarkable offer below. It is by far the greatest value we have ever offered. We will send this beautiful 26-Piece Electric Silver Set exactly as illustrated and described to any address upon the terms of the following special offer.

We have sent hundreds of these 26-Piece Electric Silver Sets to our readers, and in every case the subscriber has been delighted beyond measure. We are so sure that this 26-Piece Electric Silver Set will please and satisfy you that we make this offer, and if you are dissatisfied after you get the 26-Piece Electric Silver Set, we will refund your money, or send you another set. You know we couldn't make such an offer unless this 26-Piece is exactly as we represent it.

How To Get This 26-Piece Silver Set Free

Send us a one year's new or renewal subscription to Colman's Rural World at our special price of \$1.00 and 25 cents extra to help pay postage and packing charges on the 26-Piece Electric Silver Set—total \$1.25, and the complete 26-Piece Silver Set will be sent you by return mail—all charges paid. If you cannot get a new subscription to Colman's Rural World just send us \$1.25 and we will add a one year's subscription to your own subscription to Colman's Rural World. This offer may not appear again. Remember, for \$1.25 you get Colman's Rural World one year, and in addition we send you the 26-Piece Electric Silver Set—all charges prepaid. Sign the coupon below today before this offer is withdrawn.

Sign This Coupon Today

Colman's Rural World,
St. Louis, Mo.

Enclosed find \$1.25 to pay for a one year's subscription to Colman's Rural World. It is understood that you are to send me the 26-Piece Electric Silver Set—all charges to be prepaid. If I find the 26-Piece Electric Silver Set is not better than you claim, I will return it to you, and you are to send me back my money.

Name

P. O. State..... R. F. D.....

PATTERNS FOR RURAL WORLD READERS.



In ordering patterns for waist, give bust measure only; for skirts, give waist measure only; for children, give age only; while for patterns for aprons say, large, small or medium.

1172. Ladies' Dress.

Cut in six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires 2½ yards of 44-inch material for the skirt, and 6 yards for tunic and waist for a 36-inch size. The skirt measures about 2½ yards at the foot.

1095. Ladies' Dressing Sack.

Cut in three sizes: Small, medium and large. It requires 3 yards of 36-inch material for medium size.

1293. Child's Bonnets

Cut in three sizes: 6 months, 1 and 2 years. A 1-year size will require, ¾ yard for No. 1, of 30-inch material, 1½ yards for No. 2, of 20-inch material, and ¾ yard of 20-inch material for No. 3.

1280. Ladies' Kimono.

Cut in three sizes: Small, medium and large. It requires 5½ yards of 44-inch material for a medium size.

1297. Girls' Dress With Suspender Belt.

Cut in four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires 2½ yards for the

guimpe, and 2½ yards for the dress, of 27-inch material, for a 6-year size.

1176. Ladies' Apron.

Cut in three sizes: Small, medium and large. It requires 4¾ yards of 36-inch material for a medium size.

1289. Ladies' Skirt.

Cut in six sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure. It requires 3¾ yards of 52-inch material for a 24-inch size. This skirt measures about 3¾ yards at its lower edge with plaits drawn out.

1150. Girls' Dress.

Cut in four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires 3¾ yards of 44-inch material for a 10-year size.

1287. Ladies' House Dress.

Cut in six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires 5½ yards of 44-inch material for a 36-inch size. The skirt measures 2-2-3 yards at its lower edge.

1279. Girl's Dress.

Cut in five sizes: 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years. It requires 3 yards of 36-inch material for a 4-year size.

1270. Child's Overalls.

Cut in four sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. It requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material for a 6-year size.

THE MERRY GAME CLUB FOR OUR BOYS & GIRLS

Conducted by the President—Essilyn Dale Nichols, 1527 35th St., Rock Island, Illinois.

Dear Children:—I have something else real important to say to you this week; or perhaps I should say I have something further to say on the subject of writing your name and address plainly. This is it: Be sure and put your rural route number (if you have one) on your letter, and if your letter is to be sent in care of your parents or the people you are living with, put that on your letter, too. And be sure to write your name and address very plainly.

Now for our games. Our first prize game this week was sent in by Ruth Price, Trenton, Ohio. Ruth's game is called "Guessing Hide and Seek," and should be a very interesting game to play indoors.

Guessing Hide and Seek.

(Described by Ruth Price.)

Any number of players may take part in this game. To begin, one player is "it." "It" looks around the room and thinks of a place to hide. Then "it" says: "Ready" and the other players each guess where "it's" hiding place is. (Of course "it" doesn't really hide—just pretends to). Each player is entitled to six guesses. When all the players have guessed at "it's" hiding place, "it" tells where the hiding place is, and the player that guessed correctly is "it" for the next game. But if none of the players guess correctly, then the same one must be "it" for the next game.

Ruth—I will send you a prize for this game soon. Our second prize game was sent in by Noel Walker, Donaldson, Ark., and is called "Cross Questions and Crooked Answers."

Cross Questions and Crooked Answers.

(Described by Noel Walker.)

To begin this game the boys all line up on one side and the girls on the other. There should be an equal number of boys and girls. Then a boy goes to each boy player in the line and gives him a question to ask the girl who is opposite him. At the same time a girl goes to each girl player in the line and gives her answer to the question her partner will ask her. The fun in this game is listening to the questions and answers.

Noel—you will receive a prize for this game in a short time. Our third prize game was sent in by Ila Yoders, Cambridge, Ohio, and is called "Charades."

Charades.

(Described by Ila Yoders.)

To begin this game there must be two captains and each captain chooses players for his or her side. Then each side takes a verse or line of poetry and each player takes a word contained in that verse or line of poetry. Then one of the captains says: One, two, three, and each player on that side says the word they have chosen.

1286. Misses' Dress.

Cut in four sizes: 14, 16, 17 and 18 years. It requires 5½ yards of 44-inch material for a 16-year size.

These patterns will be sent to RURAL WORLD subscribers for 10 cents each (silver or stamps).

If you want more than one pattern, send 10 cents for each, additional pattern desired.

Fill out this coupon and send it to COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, 718 Lucas Ave., St. Louis, Mo.:

Pattern No. Size Years

Bust in. Waist in.

Name

Address

The other side tries to guess what verse they have chosen.

Ila—a prize will be sent you soon. But, dearie, isn't it rather difficult to guess the verse chosen by hearing different words spoken altogether? Maybe I didn't catch your meaning exactly and failed to put it down correctly. If so, please write and tell me and I'll be glad to correct the mistake.

Our fourth and last prize game was sent in by Lee Phillips, Fall Branch, Tennessee. Lee's game is called "A Catch Game," and is a sort of joke to be played on players who have never heard of it before. Here it is:

A Catch Game.

(Described by Lee Phillips.)

The players who understand the game say to the others: "Let's play hands on the wall?" If the rest agree, the first player says: "All stand up with your face to the wall." When this is done the player says: "Now put your hands on the wall." When this is done the player says: "That's all."

This game ought to cause a laugh, Lee, and I suspect that is what it is meant to do. I will send you a prize for this game shortly.

Now I am going to print the names and addresses of members who have sent in games to the club in the past few days: Gertrude Thomas, Boston, Ga.; Margaret Kuhn, New Alexandria, Pa.; Gertrude Thomas, Boston, Ga.; Sybil Gaines, Radical, Mo.; Winnie Belle Jones, Smithville, Ga.; Luke Seward, New Haven, Ky.; Mabel Martin, Yerington, Nev.; Blanche Martin, Yerington, Nevada.

Mattie Kail, Paqua, Kans.; I sent you a prize, but it was returned. Please send me your correct address and I will mail it to you promptly.

This is all for this week. Good bye, little members.

TO EMMA.

(My Friend and Schoolmate.)

Dear Emma, I am sorry
That you in bed must lay,
To know that you are drifting
From your kind friends away.
For the tide of life is ebbing
And you soon will be at rest—
Within the home called "heaven"
You will dwell among the blest.

Your parents know He's called you
And their hearts are crushed with
pain,
To give you up, dear Emma,
And their tears will fall like rain.
Yet God is ever watchful
Of those that we love best.
They know that He has called you,
And what He doeth is best.

Your sister and your brothers,
Their heartache no tongue can tell
To see you drifting from them,
For they love you, oh, so well;
But they know where you are going—
There are loved ones gone before—
And you'll wait with smiles to greet
them
Where sad partings come no more.

And your friends that you are leaving,
Their kind hearts are very sore
To know that you will mingle
In their social scenes no more;
But they know to heaven your going
And will not long for scenes of yore,
And there they'll strive to meet you
When this fleeting life is o'er.

I have little ones in heaven
That I some time hope to see.
If you should chance to see them,
This message bear for me:
Tell them I am coming,
When my task on earth is o'er,
To dwell with them in heaven
And be parted never more.

Dear Emma, this was written
Through a blinding mist of tears,
As I ask to be remembered
As the friend of bygone years.
And now as I can't see you,
I needs must write good bye—
I hope we'll meet in heaven
When my time shall come to die.
(Written in Lincoln, Nebraska, January 8, 1885, to a dear friend, Miss Emma Sayer, who was dying with tuberculosis.)—Jennie E. Murphy.

Many people know how sausages burst when fried, but if they are dipped in boiling water first they will fry quite whole.

Mollie Darling

By Vaughan Kester

(Copyright, 1915, The Bobbs-Merrill Co.)
(Continued from last week.)

MORNING found him sorely tempted to pocket his pride and go back,—back to Mollie, his pumps at the Red Bird and the Mountain House; but he sternly repressed this ignoble weakness. No, sir! She had cast him off. Yet he sat a long time with his head bowed in his hands and watched the light flood the valley. Then again he took the trail. His steps lagged. Not that he was tired, but the cataclysm was somehow seeming less complete than it had seemed the day before.

He went forward, steadily resolute, with his chin sunk on his breast and his glance lowered. Suddenly he became aware that some one was coming along the trail toward him and looked to find himself face to face with Mr. Bunny. There was a strained moment, then Bunny, eyeing him askance, put out his hand.

"Why, how are you, pardner?" he said. Johnny ignored the hand. "Say, what's your grouch?" inquired Mr. Bunny in a tone of affected astonishment. Johnny gave him a look of scorn. "Oh, that,—well, see here, Mr. Severance, I ain't no plaster saint, but say, I'm on the level. Yes, sir,—I didn't interfere none between you and your girl!"

"Who said you did?" demanded Johnny, angry with himself for allowing such a thought to gain a place in Mr. Bunny's mind.

"Then why don't you shake hands?" "I'm willing enough to shake hands," responded Johnny sourly.

"You didn't look like you was," said Bunny. There was a moment's silence. Mr. Bunny's original idea had been that Johnny had followed him with sinister intent; since this was evidently not the case, what was he doing here? While he was debating this point, a somewhat similar problem was occupying Johnny. He had supposed Bunny still at Sunset. "It's mighty agreeable to meet old friends, ain't it, Mr. Severance? You going on to Alvarado?"

Johnny signified that this was not unlikely.

"Say, when did you leave Sunset, pardner?" continued Bunny.

"Yesterday," said Johnny briefly. "Say, if we'd knowed what was in each other's minds we might have come away together," observed Bunny.

"You going on to Alvarado?" inquired Johnny.

"Not immediate," said Bunny hastily. "Yesterday I run into a old friend who's been doing a bit of prospecting. He's pulled down a grub-stake. Say, I'm considering a proposition he's made me. He's back yonder a spell." And Bunny nodded indefinitely.

"Well, so long!" said Johnny.

"So long, pardner," responded Bunny. They shook hands and separated. Mr. Bunny passed back along the trail and was presently lost to sight behind a gray fold of the hills. Johnny found a convenient boulder and sat down to consider this meeting from every point of view.

"I reckon he lied about that grub-stake,—I reckon he's going back to Sunset!" was his definite conclusion. "Honest, he's the most ambitious liar I ever listened to!"

He quitted his boulder and went forward, but very slowly now. Memories of Sunset, memories of Mollie, were tugging at his heart-strings. All at once, breaking in upon the silence in which he moved, he heard his name called, and turning, was again gladdened by the sight of Mr. Bunny, who was coming along the trail at a brisk run.

"Say, pardner," he panted, when he had gained a place at Johnny's side, "would you be willing to help a fellow creature in distress? Oh, not me,—a fellow named Graham; a intimate friend of mine, and a fellow in the hardest sort of luck. It'd make a wooden Indian shed tears to hear his hard-luck story; and he's met with

a accident. Say, you're a western man,—I reckon you wouldn't turn your back on no fellow being in real eighteen-carat distress the way Bob Graham is!"

"What's the matter of him?" asked Johnny, with a striking lack of interest.

"One thing, he's got a hurt leg; spraint it on these here rocks and he's sufferin' something awful. But what he's sufferin' in his spraint leg ain't a circumstance to what he's sufferin' in his mind. You bet you, that's what gets a fellow every time! I know, 'cause I know what I went through with when that brunette throwed me down in Albuquerque after getting all my coin. I don't pose as no blighted being, but say, it was agony,—yes, sir, agony!"

"Is this the fellow you were telling me about first? Look here, Bunny, you began pleasant enough with a grub-stake, and now I'm hearing all about a spraint leg," said Johnny.

"Well, what's to keep a man from having a grub-stake and a spraint leg simultaneous? You come with me, and I'll show you Bob Graham who's got both."

"Huh!" said Johnny.

"I can't tell you all Bob's story, but there's a woman into it, his wife,—yes, sir. Say, talk about throw-downs! Why, he's got yours and mine beat to a pulp. Ain't it tough the way women do?—how they show you the high places and then give you the laugh? Say, Mr. Severance, there was reasons why I couldn't give it to you straight about Bob without consulting him. I you feel afraid of anything?"

"What of?" demanded Johnny quickly.

"Durned if I know, but some people are timider than others," said Bunny, with an oblique glance.

"You show me this friend of yours," said Johnny.

Mr. Bunny led the way back down the trail to the point where Johnny had previously seen him disappear. They climbed a hill and entered a small bottom. Here, prone on his back and gazing peacefully up at the hot sky, was a gentleman of singularly unprepossessing exterior. When aware that his solitude was being invaded he uttered sundry heartrending groans and fell to nursing his right leg, which was elaborately banded in strips torn from a blanket.

"Sh—" said Bunny, over his shoulder to Johnny. "Sh—ain't it pitiful?"

The groans were continued with increasing vigor.

"Bob!" whispered Mr. Bunny. "Bob—old pardner!"

"Is that you, Bunny? I reckon I must have fell asleep," said the sufferer weakly.

"Say, Bob, I want you should shake hands with Mr. Severance."

Bob raised himself with apparent difficulty on one elbow, and extended his hand.

"How are you, Bob?" continued Mr. Bunny with anxious solicitude. "But I can see it's painin' you something awful!"

"Folks, I've spraint my leg—mebby she's broke—" and Bob groaned.

"You want a doctor—" said Johnny. Mr. Bunny and the sufferer exchanged significant glances.

"Folks, it ain't my leg that's hurtin' me most—it's here—" and Bob rested his hand on the bosom of his shirt.

"Stomach?" said Johnny innocently.

"Sh—heart!" said Bunny quickly.

"My feelin's are raisin' hell inside of me. This spraint leg ain't nothin'." But Mr. Graham groaned lustily. "Mebby if you two was to help me, I could manage to hobble to my shack. . . . No, stranger"—to Johnny, as they set out—"I don't want no doctor. He might set my leg, but he couldn't cure me. Folks, I'm hard hit where no pills can ever get to."

They helped him back into the hills, but had Johnny been a little less disposed to confidence he might have doubted the integrity of that sprained leg, for Bob had a curious way of forgetting and then suddenly remembering it with many groans. If Johnny noticed this at all it only went to prove Mr. Bunny's statement that the mind of man was capable of furnishing a very superior article of suffering.

(Continued Next Week.)

POULTRY RAISING FOR FUN & PROFIT

SWAT THE ROOSTER AND IMPROVE QUALITY OF EGGS.

"Swat the rooster" on May 15. The summer season is coming on and with it the question of the quality of summer eggs. All agree that the "Swat the Rooster" campaigns conducted in Missouri have done more than any other one thing to improve the quality of summer eggs. "Swat the rooster" and sell infertile eggs is the right thing to do. The producer gets more for his eggs, the dealer can afford to handle them with less per cent profit, and the consumer will have better eggs, which will increase the demand.

All great campaigns to benefit humanity have some negative results because of some people taking advantage of the situation for selfish motives. One of the undesirable effects is that both producer and dealer think because an egg is infertile that it will keep indefinitely under all conditions, and therefore treat it that way. The infertile eggs should be

handled just as carefully and marketed just as often as the fertile eggs. Then the consumer gets better eggs.

Infertile eggs from incubators should never be placed on the market but boiled and fed to the baby chicks. It's the cheapest and best feed you can give them for the first week.

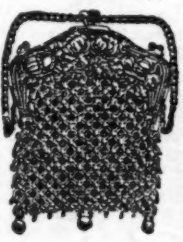
Valuable males which have proven themselves to be good breeders should be placed in a pen with eight or ten females and kept for next year's breeding. Flocks of hens without males lay more and better eggs, are quieter and easier to handle, and eat less feed. Therefore, kill, sell, or pen all male birds on May 15.

At the time the males are marketed is a very good time to market the over-fat hens. They will not be profitable layers during the summer and the young stock will have more room.

With turkeys it is never profitable to keep too old or too young breeding stock. Best not to keep more than 12 hens with one male.

GERMAN SILVER MESH BAG

FREE
Oxidized frame, prettily embossed with handsome floral design; 10-inch chain. Mesh Bags are all the rage. Very handsome. Given free for selling 20 large art and religious pictures at 10c each. We trust you with pictures until sold, and give 10 beautiful postcards as a extra gift for promptness. Send name. A postcard will do. People's Supply Co., Dept. W 716 Lucas Ave., St. Louis



EARN A PREMIUM EASY

We Give You YOUR CHOICE of These ARTICLES for Selling 30 BOXES of Our FINE TOILET SOAP

NO MONEY NEEDED

Just fill out Coupon below stating which Premium you want, and we will send it to you together with 30 Boxes of our Fine Toilet Soap. You sell the soap at 50c per box—send us the money within 30 days and keep the premium as your reward. All we ask is that you give us as references, the names of your Banker, Pastor, Express or Freight Agent, or other responsible business men who know you. If references are satisfactory, we will send shipment at once.

SOAP EASY TO SELL—Crofts & Reed Toilet Soaps

are guaranteed—everyone is familiar with their high quality. This soap is put up in fancy lace-trimmed boxes, each box containing 7 bars of our most popular Soaps; has a retail value of 70c—sells on sight at our low price of 50c. Boys and Girls can easily earn these fine premiums in an hour or two. Fill out Coupon below, and secure one of these splendid premiums without cost.

Lawn Swing No. 80109

GIVEN FOR SELLING 30 BOXES OF TOILET SOAP AT 50c A BOX FOUR PASSENGER



This splendid Swing is substantially constructed throughout; frame is fully bolted and nicely painted in red, seat and hangers finished in weathered Oak. Swing has ample room for four passengers; seat is 35 inches long; back of seat, 33 inches high.



The frame of this Rocker is made of Solid Oak; it is a large, massive design, broad roomy spring seat, measuring 19½ x 20 inches; high back; deep upholstering and head-rest; arm-rests and front posts 6 inches wide; upholstered in best quality of imitation Spanish leather in rich brown color.

Boys Earn this Farm Wagon No. 3804

Given for Selling 30 Boxes of Toilet Soap

An exact duplicate of a big Farm Wagon; body measures 18 x 36 inches; wheels measure 14 x 20 inches and have solid tires; nicely painted tongue; and extra pair of shafts.



IMPORTANT—Your Father and Mother Must Sign the Coupon, giving two satisfactory references—no cash needed. Coupon must be filled in.



This easy running Lawn Mower is made from the best of material. The 16 inch cutting blades are constructed of fine tempered steel. The wheels are 9 inches in diameter and of the ball bearing type which enables this machine to run smoothly and easily. Reel is 9 inches in diameter with 4 cutting blades. Lawn Mower is beautifully finished in Aluminum and Gold Bronzes.

Crofts & Reed Co. DEPT. B 288 Chicago

USE THIS COUPON

CROFTS & REED CO., DEPT. B 288 CHICAGO, ILL.
Kindly send me 30 boxes of Toilet Soap and Premium No. _____ I agree to sell the soap at 50c a box and send you \$15.00 within 30 days keeping the premium as my reward.

Name _____

Street or R.F.D. _____

P.O. _____

State _____

GIVE TWO REFERENCES
Banker, Pastor, Postmaster

MISSOURI NATIONAL EGG LAYING CONTEST.

Owing to the great interest manifested in egg laying contests, and because of the good they are doing and the interest they are creating the Missouri State Poultry Board has decided to hold another Missouri National Egg Laying Contest to begin November 1, 1915. We hope to have entries from all parts of Missouri, every state in the Union, and every foreign country. Many inquiries and entries are now coming in. An attractive set of rules and regulations governing the next contest is just off the press and will be mailed in a few days. Those desiring to enter pens should write for rules at once.

The national contest that began last November is composed of 79 pens of five hens each which were sent from many of the states in the United States as well as foreign countries. The youngest contestant is Master Mark E. Johnson, of Atlanta, Ga., who is seven years old. He owns the pen of Black Leghorns. It is the only pen of Black Leghorns we have ever had in the contest here, and they are making a very good record. A pen of White Plymouth Rocks, from Kentucky, won the cup for March by laying 127 eggs.

The ten highest pens for five months are as follows, with number of eggs laid in that time:

S. C. White Leghorns, England, 365 eggs; R. I. Whites, Illinois, 355 eggs; White Orpingtons, Wisconsin, 346 eggs; S. C. White Leghorns, Pennsylvania, 341 eggs; S. C. White Leghorns, Pennsylvania, 318 eggs; S. C. White Leghorns, England, 308 eggs; Silver Wyandottes, Iowa, 301 eggs; S. C. Reds, Pennsylvania, 298 eggs; Buff Orpingtons, Pennsylvania, 297 eggs; White Wyandottes, England, 297 eggs.

The five highest pens for March are as follows:

White Plymouth Rocks, Kentucky, 127 eggs; Black Leghorns, Georgia, 117 eggs; Rhode Island Whites, Illinois, 117 eggs; Rhode Island Whites, New Jersey, 117 eggs; S. C. White Leghorns, Illinois, 115 eggs.

The five highest pens for five months are as follows:

Pen 43, hen 277, White Orpington, Wisconsin, 110 eggs; pen 67, hen 412, Barred Plymouth Rock, Illinois, 110 eggs; pen 71, hen 438, White Plymouth Rocks, Texas, 94 eggs; pen 75, hen 473, Rhode Island White, Illinois, 94 eggs; pen 21, hen 129, S. C. White Leghorn, England, 91 eggs.

SOFT SHELLED EGGS—CAUSES AND PREVENTION.

The frequent laying of soft shelled eggs occasions a considerable market loss in the spring of the year. Mrs. Whitaker of the poultry department of the State College of Washington, offers the following explanation of the causes and the remedies:

The yolk of the egg is fully formed when it breaks from the hen's ovary and drops into the funnel shaped mouth of the oviduct. It is at this point that fertilization of the egg takes place, probably within a few minutes of the breaking loose of the yolk, and in about three hours time the formation of the thicker albumen is completed. The next section of the oviduct secretes the shell membrane which ordinarily requires about three hours. By the expansion and contraction of the walls of the oviduct, the egg is forced forward into the shell gland where the lime of the egg is deposited, and within twelve to twenty-four hours the egg is laid. One can readily see that anything that would have a tendency to make the egg pass too rapidly through the lower two-thirds of the oviduct would cause the hen to lay soft shelled eggs. The first and usual cause of soft shelled eggs is that the bird is too fat. The muscular movement of the oviduct is hindered by layers of fat, and instead of the egg being controlled by firm muscles it merely slips through a flabby mass without getting its shell on. The difficulty will vanish if the birds are made to scratch hard in a clean dry straw litter for all their grain, and the ration fed is not over fattening. Sprouted oats will be a valuable food, as they are less fattening than either wheat or corn.

In some cases it might be advisable for a few days to omit all mashers, especially moist mashers, from the ration.

The second source of soft shelled eggs is lack of lime in the hen's ration. In this case the shell secreting parts of the oviduct fails to do its work because of lack of material. Clam shell is not so readily soluble as oyster shell. What is commercially known as beach shell is preferable to clam shell. It is claimed by some poultrymen that the use of a limestone grit also helps to supply shell material to the hen. It is often recommended that old plaster be broken up and thrown in a box in the pen for birds to pick at as a source of lime.

The third cause of soft shelled eggs is the forcing of hens for too frequent egg production. A second yolk breaks off from the ovary and drops into the funnel of the oviduct, and the first one is forced too rapidly on its way for it to be completely formed when laid.

The fourth cause of soft shelled eggs comes from scouring, that is, from feeding a too loosening ration to your birds. Beets or mangels will

sometimes produce this result. The droppings, normally, should be a dark slate or dull black color, firm enough to maintain a spiral shape as seen on the dropping boards.

EXPERIMENTS IN FEEDING FOR EGG PRODUCTION.

One very interesting experiment which is being tried in connection with egg production at the Missouri Poultry Experiment Station, Mountain Grove, is with different feeds. One pen of 20 hens is fed a normal or balanced ration, 1:4.5, the same as is fed in the egg laying contest. Another pen is fed a wide ration, 1:15.8, which is lacking in protein which is the principal part of the albumen. Another pen is fed a narrow ration, 1:2.7, which is lacking in fat which produces the yolks. Another pen is fed a ration lacking minerals, which produce the shell. In January, February and March the first pen produced 896 eggs; the second pen, 267; the third pen, 160; the fourth pen, 105.

It will be noted that the balanced ration is by far the best, and that the

absence of minerals is the poorest.

The principal lesson learned from this test is that the minerals are very important in the balancing of a feed ration. Many flocks are unprofitable because of a lack of shell forming material. Ground oyster shell, crushed limestone rock, or even chats from mines are good. These minerals are the cheapest part of the feed ration, yet are very important. Therefore, they should not be overlooked.

It is also interesting to note that the pen which did not have shell forming material did not produce soft shelled eggs, which indicates that soft shelled eggs are produced from some other cause than the lack of shell forming material.

There is one way in which imperfectly ripened or cured grain can be made a safe poultry feed, and that is by roasting or charring in a hot oven.

There are many good breeds. Good luck to them. But one breed is enough for the average farmer. One breed can have more free range, less confinement and discomfort and easier cared for than when several are kept.

Farmers' Classified Department

70,000 PAID CIRCULATION.

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ADDRESS,

COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, Advertising Department, 718 Lucas Ave., ST. LOUIS, MO.

POULTRY.

Barred Rocks.

FANCY Barred Rock eggs, \$1.50 and \$2.50 for 15. E. B. Thompson Ringlet strain exclusively. Fifteen years' experience breeding Barred Rocks. Prompt service. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. H. Hart, Thomasville, Ills.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, Thompson Ringlet strain. Pen eggs, either cockerel or pullet mating, \$2.00 for 15. Utilities, \$5.00 for 100, \$3.00 for 50, \$1.00 for 15. Orders booked in advance. Circulars free. Many satisfied customers in 37 states. A. F. Siefker, Defiance, Mo.

Hamburgs.

SILVER SPANGLE HAMBURGERS, cockerels, \$1 up; eggs, \$1.50 per 15. Shearls Baskett, Boyd, Ky.

Leghorns.

24 SINGLE COMB Brown Leghorn eggs, postpaid, for \$1.50; 15 for \$1.00. Mrs. Percy Streeter, Hamilton, Mo.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORN eggs, three dollars for one hundred. Mrs. F. P. Browning, Appleton City, Mo.

SINGLE COMB White Leghorn eggs, farm raised, \$1.00 per 15; \$4.00 per 100. Mrs. John E. Rudloff, Ashley, Mo.

Rhode Island Reds.

S. C. RED EGGS and chicks, 3 pens. They weigh, lay and pay. Catalog free. Thos. Troughton, R. Wetmore, Kans.

ROSE COMB Rhode Island White eggs for hatching from first prize winners in big shows. Write for mating list. Mrs. J. M. Post, Colony, Kansas.

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB Rhode Island Reds. Big boned, dark, velvety red. Trapped and bred to lay. Sell cockerels cheap from the finest strain and best blood lines. Eggs in season at a low price. Ava Poultry Yards, Ava, Mo.

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SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE hen eggs, 15, \$1.50; 30, \$2.50; 100, \$5.00; 13 Rouen, Muscovy, Pekin and Indian Runner duck eggs, \$1.50. Fred Kucera, Clarkson, Nebr.

TURKEY EGGS, Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Reds, Narragansett and White Holland, \$3.50 per 12. Yours for an honest deal. Walter Bros., Powhatan Point, Ohio.

EMBDEN AND WHITE CHINA goose eggs, 25c each; Pekin and Runner duck eggs, \$1.00 per 13; Barred Rock, White and Partridge Wyandotte, \$1.00 for 15; \$5.00 per 100. Clara Mahaney, Winterrowd, Ill.

EGGS! EGGS! From thoroughbred turkeys, geese Muscovy's, Rouen, Pekin and Runner ducks; pearl and white guineas; games; white buff and barred Plymouth Rocks, Houdans, Wyandottes, Hamburgs, Leghorns, Orpingtons, Cochins, Langshans, white and silver laced Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds. Hen eggs, 15 for \$1.00. Also, rabbits, hares and fancy pigeons. Write for free circular. D. L. Bruen, Platte Center, Neb.

POULTRY.

Brahmas.

LIGHT BRAHMA CHICKENS, white and fawn, and white Indian Runner ducks, eggs, 15, \$1.00; 45, \$2.50; 100, \$5.00. Prize-winning stock. Catalog free. F. Healy, Bedford, Iowa.

Ducks.

FULL BLOODED Mammoth Pekin duck eggs, \$1.00 per 12. Mrs. A. Brower, Rhinehart, Mo.

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Turkeys.

NARRAGANSETT TURKEY EGGS for sale, \$4.00 for ten. Mrs. Luther Murphy, Tebbetts, Mo.

BABY CHICKS.

BABY CHICKS—(Separate farms) purebred Rose and Single Comb White Leghorns. Barred Rocks, Reds, 15 cents. Express paid. Live delivery guaranteed. May delivery, 12 1/2 cents. Alfred Young, Wakefield, Kans.

SEED AND NURSERY STOCK.

SWEET CLOVER, white and yellow. Mrs. J. T. Mardis, Falmouth, Ky.

SUDAN GRASS guaranteed pure seed 25c pound; special price large quantities; valuable descriptive booklet and sample seed free. C. Ullery, Lubbock, Texas.

WE STILL HAVE a small amount of choice Sudan grass seed. We are closing out at 25 cents pound. Ten pounds delivered for \$2. Order quick before all are gone. Wise Bros., Curlew, Tex.

CABBAGE PLANTS. Weather conditions have been ideal, and I am justified in saying you can't purchase any better; 50 millions ready from November 1st to May 1st. Price: 500, 75 cents, \$1.00 per 1,000, 5,000 and over \$5 cents per 1,000. Prompt shipment and satisfaction guaranteed. Alfred Jouannet, Mt. Pleasant, S. C.

LIVE STOCK.

FOR SALE—30 young grade Jersey cows. Many to freshen this spring. Good individuals. Prices reasonable. White Bros., Marshall, Minn.

DOGS.

FOR SALE—Two fine male Scotch Collies pups. Edward Fritchen, 16 1/2 South Main Street, Mansfield, Ohio.

FEDIGREED SCOTCH COLLIES, grown and pups. R. I. Red cockerels, \$1.50 each. Mike Abts, Bellwood, Neb.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Men and Women, 18 or over, for Government jobs. \$75 month. Write immediately for list of positions now obtainable and free sample examination questions. Free "Institute, Dept. T 167, Rochester, N. Y."

FARM WANTED.

WANTED to hear from owner of farm or unimproved land for sale. O. O. Mattson, 91 Andrus Building, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

FARMS AND LANDS.

FOR SALE—Good 95-acre farm, well improved. Write Ed. H. Meyer, New Haven, Mo.

A BARGAIN—581 acres unimproved wooded land on railroad 1 1/2 miles of live town. Level and productive. Some saw timber. Price, \$3,600. Terms, J. E. Cloninger, Flintville, Tenn.

MONTANA LANDS—For homesteads relinquishments and deeded lands in the new county of Phillips, either irrigated or bench lands. Deal direct with owners. Box No. 2, Wagner, Mont.

GEORGIA FARM LANDS. Empire state of the South. Finest climate on earth. Buy now! 556 acres best grade land; 240 acres in cultivation; 160 acres in pasture; balance wood land, white oak, hickory, 500,000 feet pine timber. Power site location. Spring and running stream. Six dwellings; barns. Best Georgia soil; fine fruit land, trucking, wheat, oats, corn, cotton, cattle and hog raising. A bargain at \$23 per acre. H. J. Peagler, Butler, Ga.

PATENTS.

PATENTS SECURED or fee returned. Send sketch for free search and report. Latest complete patent book free. George P. Kimmel, 230 Barrister Building, Washington, D. C.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.

FREE FOR SIX MONTHS—My special offer to introduce my magazine "Investing for Profit." It is worth \$10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rich, richer. It demonstrates the real earning power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, can acquire riches. Investing for Profit is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how \$100 grows to \$2,200. Write now and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 473-25 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

25 HIGH-GRADE assorted postcards, different sorts, 10c postpaid. United Card Co., Florida, Tex.

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WHEELBARROWS, the Farmers' Pride Wheelbarrows, hand made. The strongest, easiest running, and prettiest barrow manufactured. Freight prepaid. Send at once for illustrated circular. Address, N. H. Parkinson & Sons, Kent, Illinois.

CREAM OF THE DAIRY NEWS

AMERICAN CHEESE TRADE, EXPORT AND DOMESTIC.

American cheese, of which the exports had decreased from nearly 150 million pounds in the fiscal year 1891 to less than two and a half million in 1914, is again finding its way to foreign markets in rapidly increasing amounts. The half-year ending with December showed a total export of over two and a half million pounds; January, 1915, three million pounds, and February, nearly seven and a half million, the aggregate for eight months of the current fiscal year being 13 million pounds, or more than in any fiscal year since 1907.

England is now and for many years has been the largest foreign market for American cheese. The February shipments thither included, according to recent statistics of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, three million pounds from Maine and New Hampshire, two million from New York, and one million from Michigan, out of a total export of seven and one-half million pounds. In the fiscal year 1894 when our exports of cheese were much larger than at present we exported 61½ million pounds to the United Kingdom, 10 million to Canada and other British North America, and nearly a half million pounds to South America. Last year's exports were distributed not only to the foregoing countries but also to Panama, the British West Indies, Cuba, China, Hongkong and other oriental countries.

Both federal and state laws have tended to restrict the sale of cheaper grades of American cheese. The most recent general legislation affecting its sale was the pure food and drugs act of June 30, 1906, which requires manufacturers to state specifically on the label the character of the goods offered for sale. "Filled cheese," by which is meant cheese from which the butter fat has been removed and foreign fats added, has been legislated against in several states, though it is understood that certain grades of cheese which may not be lawfully manufactured for sale in the United States may be manufactured for export in response to foreign orders for those grades.

The domestic cheese produce, ranging between 320 and 330 million pounds annually, is from five to six times as much as the annual import of foreign cheese. In the period from 1893 to 1902 imports of cheese fluctuated between 10 and 17 million pounds annually; from 1903 to 1906, between 20 and 30 million, and from 1907 to 1913, between 30 and 50 million, while in the fiscal year 1914 the total was 63,784,313 pounds, valued at \$11,010,693.

Italy and Switzerland are the leading sources of our imported cheese, having supplied last year 26½ million and 22½ million pounds respectively, as against nearly five and a half million from France, three and two-thirds million from the Netherlands, three and a fourth million from Greece, one million from Canada, and smaller amounts from Norway, Germany, England and Austria-Hungary. The most popular varieties imported, according to special reports made by the collectors of customs in connection with an investigation by the department of agriculture as to the possibility of manufacture in the United States are: From Italy, the Gorgonzola, made from the unskimmed milk of the cow; Parmesan, or Reggiano, a cow's milk cheese popularly used for grating into macaroni or soup; Romano, or Pecorino, from sheep's milk; Caciocavalli, said to be thus designated because it originally bore the imprint of a horse's head as a trade mark; and Provoloni, a hard rennet cheese from the milk of the cow or buffalo; and from Switzerland

the Schweitzer, a rennet cheese, and the Emmenthal, similar to Schweitzer, but harder and of richer milk. Cheddar and Cheshire cheeses, made in England, are very popular in this country, as also the Roquefort and Neufchâtel cheeses of France, the Camembert of France and Germany, the Stilton cheese of England, and the Edam cheese of the Netherlands. The tariff act of 1913 changed the duty on imported cheese from six cents per pound to 20 per cent ad valorem.

Our consumption of cheese in 1910 was 3.8 pounds per capita. The census of that year credited Wisconsin with a production of 149 million; New York, 106 million; Michigan, Pennsylvania and Ohio, from 12 to 14 million pounds each, and Illinois, Oregon, California, Vermont and Minnesota, from three to five million pounds each. Utah and Iowa each produced over one million pounds, and Colorado, Indiana, Arizona, Washington, Missouri and New Hampshire, approximately a half million pounds each.

DAIRYING ENRICHES THE SOIL.

Dairy farms increase rather than decrease soil fertility, according to Prof. H. H. Kildee of Iowa State College. When a ton of corn worth from \$12 to \$15 is harvested and sold from

the farm, it removes \$3.60 worth of food from the farm. A ton of butter worth \$600 or more removes only 64 cents' worth of plant food from the soil. A dairy cow weighing 1,000 pounds produces from 11 to 13 tons of solid and liquid manure in a year, and that is worth at least \$25 for increasing crop yields. It is clear that dairy farming does not rob the soil but makes it richer. Many farms which were once very poor from the fertility standpoint have been built up in a few years through feeding the crops grown and purchasing supplementary feed for dairy cows.

DESTROY THE GRUBS IN THE BACKS OF CATTLE.

Thousands of dollars may be saved if cattle growers will this month remove and destroy the grubs in the backs of cattle. T. J. Talbert, specialist in entomology in the Kansas Agricultural College extension division, says that the season when grubs are prevalent extends from January to June, when about half the cattle that go to market are infested.

The damage amounts to between \$35,000,000 and \$50,000,000 a year. The grubs weaken the cattle, cause them to fall off in flesh and milk, and decrease the value of the hides.

The characteristic lumps or swell-

ings which may be found under the skin on the backs of many cattle at this time, says Mr. Talbert, contain grubs. The grubs may be pressed out through the opening at the top of the swelling. A sharp knife and a pair of tweezers will often facilitate the work. Care should be taken to crush all the grubs removed, so as to prevent their further development and transformation into flies. It is advisable to examine the cattle for lumps or swellings over the back every two or three weeks during late winter and early spring.

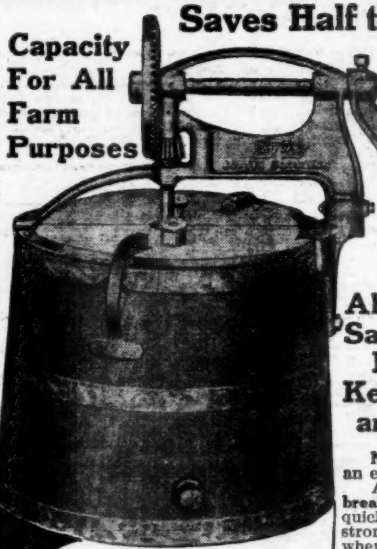
Various oils are often used, the lotion being smeared over the infested region, or applied to the mouth of the breathing hole of the grub. Kerosene emulsion, fish oil, and trail oil are often used with good results. One or two applications are usually sufficient. The objection to this method is that the wounds do not heal readily unless the grubs are removed.

These measures may not be practicable in the case of large herds of half wild cattle, as it is necessary to bring the animals into close quarters in small pens or chutes. In the case of small herds the removal and destruction of the grubs is an easy task. The flies do not migrate far and often the cleaning up of individual herds and the care of animals brought to the premises will control the pest.

This Wonderful Machine Has Actually Revolutionized Butter Making on the Farm

Saves Half the Work—Makes More and Better Butter

Capacity
For All
Farm
Purposes



Instead of the old, tiresome way of churning an hour or more to make the butter come, you can take the same amount of cream you are now churning, put it in a Fayway and get more and better butter in half the time it is possible for you to get in any other way under the most favorable conditions. It does away entirely with the muss and drudgery because the Fayway is the easiest running buttermaker ever invented.

Now these are facts—not extravagant claims. Thousands of farmers are getting these results with the Fayway right along. Read what John Andrews, owner and editor of Kimball's Dairy Farmer, has to say about this great buttermaking machine; also what a few owners write us about the wonderful success they are having with it.

Absolutely The
Sanitary—
Easy to
Keep Sweet
and Clean
Butter Separator

Fayway
TRADE MARK

Will Last A
Lifetime—
Nothing to
Get Out of
Order

Not a churn, but a scientific, practical machine that works on an entirely different principle from any churn ever made. All churns beat or whip the butter fat out of the cream. This breaks the fat globules and makes greasy, salty butter that spoils quickly. The "Fayway" has a center hollow shaft through which a strong current of air is forced, blowing all the butter fat upward where it quickly forms into golden, pea shaped granules, ready to be worked. Absolutely free from impurities of any kind, the butter is washed and worked in half the time "churned butter" requires. And, oh, such butter! Firm and waxy in texture, of superior grain and beautiful golden color, you'll say it's the finest you ever saw or tasted! No wonder that, packed in Fayway 1 lb. cartons, it brings 6c to 10c more per pound than ordinary dairy butter. It's worth it!

30 Days Free Trial

If you were absolutely convinced of the truth of everything we have here told you about the Fayway, you'd buy one in a minute. But it sounds almost too good to be true, so perhaps you are not to blame if you are a little bit skeptical. Why not, then, let us convince you by sending you a Fayway for a 30 days free trial. You'll be under no obligations to keep or pay for the machine if you are not convinced that every word we say is true or if for any reason at all you don't wish to keep it. The 30 days trial is ABSOLUTELY FREE.

\$1,000 Bank Guarantee Bond

We have deposited \$1,000 with a Cincinnati Bank as a guarantee that we will faithfully perform our every promise to anyone sending for the Fayway for a free trial. You can't possibly lose a penny by taking advantage of this liberal free trial offer because you risk absolutely nothing.

Don't overlook the fact that we also furnish every purchaser of a Fayway with Cartons, Parchment Wrapping Paper and a 1-lb. Butter Mold—all free. With this Fayway buttermaking outfit you can have a complete creamery right on your farm—a creamery that the women folks can tend to because the little work involved is so easy and pleasant. Yes, and put up in these attractive, sanitary, dust and moisture proof cartons your Fayway butter can hold its own with the best creamery butter in the land either in the store or with private trade—and command the same fancy prices. Any number of Fayway owners tell us they actually get 5c to 10c more per pound than they were ever able to get for their best churned butter. The extra profits from the same amount of cream you are now churning will quickly pay for a Fayway many times.

Complete Course in Buttermaking Free

Shows how to build up a big, profitable butter business. You need this course, no matter how much you know about buttermaking.

Mail Coupon Now!

For free facts and proof. Send now—you're losing money every day you delay.

THE FAYWAY CO., 100 John St., Cincinnati, O.

What John Andrews Thinks of The Fayway

The Fayway is a new kind of a butter separator that came out with what looked like extravagant claims. We did not care to advertise it to our readers until these claims were established to our satisfaction. We sent a man to Cincinnati and unbeknownst to the manufacturers, he spent a half day in a dairy where the Fayway Butter Separator was being used. Our man saw it do all and more than was claimed for it, and came back enthusiastic. The manufacturers of the Fayway have confidence enough in their machine to stand back of it with the strongest kind of a guarantee. We made an investigation that satisfies us that it is a good thing.

Makes Best Butter in Town

When I first tried to make butter, I worked for hours, and then had inferior butter. I tried many churns, and heeded all advice, but after a year I was still making poor butter and wasting a lot of cream. By chance I saw the Fayway advertised, and I wrote for one. Since then my troubles have ceased and although I have lived on a farm less than 3 years, I now have the reputation of making the best dairy butter in town, and the credit is all due to the Fayway.

The Fayway Co. has absolutely lived up to their agreement and by following their advice, I have recovered at least 20 per cent more butter from my cream and marketed it at top price.

MRS. J. W. McCLOY, Eden, N. Y.

Butter in Exactly 5 Minutes

After heating our cream to 60 we proceeded to churn; it took me exactly five minutes to make the butter. Hereafter we have taken from seven to eight hours to churn the same amount of cream. Our cows are all strippers, and it is a hard matter to make butter with the old style churn. My wife is delighted with the Fayway, and no more proof is required. You had given me thirty days in which to try it, but this simple trial is sufficient.

CHARLES U. STROM, Moss, New Mexico.

Demand For Fayway Butter Larger Than I Can Supply

The Fayway Butter Separator certainly does make fine butter; no hard work with lads after it comes together. I work it just 2 minutes and it is as fine as silk. Have tested the butter in a varying temperature and after 8 weeks it was as good as the day it was churned. Already my demand for Fayway Butter is larger than I can supply.

MRS. FRED KOHLES, Hamilton, Ohio.

This Fayway Butter Brings 7½¢ More Per Pound

We have raised the price on our butter from 50 to 57½¢ per lb., or better still our customers have raised it for us about 5¢. Already my demand for

J. H. BOMMERS, News Ferry, Va.



FREE
CARTONS,
Parchment Paper
and Butter Mold

CARTON made from heavy, solid manila board, paraffined both sides—highest quality board ever used in a butter carton. Quicker and easier to fill than any other—no long open seams to admit air. Holds shape till destroyed. Keeps butter fresh, clean and sweet.

PARCHMENT WRAPPING PAPER. Your name and address printed on each sheet—a big advertisement for your butter. These wrappers act as protection and keep all impurities and odors away from the butter.

BUTTER MOLD. Made of hardwood maple. Molds butter into prints that fit regulation 1 lb. cartons. All of above furnished FREE to every purchaser of a Fayway Butter Separator.

The Fayway Co.
100 John St., Cincinnati, O.
Send facts about 30 Days Free Trial Offer, and Free Course in Buttermaking, also proof and guarantee.

NAME.....

TOWN.....

R. F. D.....

STATE.....